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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVI. ATLANTA, GA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13, 1893. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NO VOTE IN SIGHT.

Silver's Defenders Show No Sign of Wearying of the Debate.

SEEM TO BE IN GOOD TRAINING

They Can Keep Up the Discussion All the Rest of the Year.

NOTHING IS DOING IN THE HOUSE

Georgia's Members Are Hustling Around to Put Constituents in Snug Berths. Election Laws to Be Revised.

Washington, September 12.—(Special.)—The Sherman repeal bill has not yet passed the senate and the prospects for a vote on the naked proposition are as dim and as shadowy as ever. The silver men are more hopeful of an equitable compromise now than they have been at any time since the fight began. They are very much encouraged by the introduction of the Faulkner amendment and fully expect that it or something better will be offered them in the nature of a compromise. There are palpable signs of weakening on the part of the repeal men or rather on the part of the bimetallists who have been whipped into line against their better judgment. These men, it is fully believed, will join the silver myen in voting for a compromise measure which promises to prevent a contraction of the circulating medium, which would surely follow unconditional repeal.

Miss Barton Comes South.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, leaves tomorrow for the cyclone district in South Carolina. Some time ago she offered her services to Senator Butler and he telegraphed Governor Tillman to send her an official invitation. This, Governor Tillman refused to do, saying no assistance was needed. Since then he has issued various proclamations calling for aid and today, on the advice of Senator Butler, Miss Barton left to tender the services of her society. It is supposed here that Governor Illman declined her offer because it came through Senator Butler.

A Divided Delegation.

There was a lively fight in the South Carolina delegation over the Gaffney postoffice in Strait's district. Stobo Farrar, second auditor of the treasury, is pushing the claims of young Sams, the son of R. O. Sams. Ex-Congressman Hemphill has recommended Mr. Littlejohn, of Gaffney. General Butler has endorsed Hemphill's man. Strait endorsed Jefferies. It is a triangular fight and they are making things lively at the postoffice department.

It does not take much to get up a row in the South Carolina delegation, as every man carries a chip on his shoulder and is looking for somebody to knock it off.

Election Laws to Be Repealed.

Within a week every law relating to the federal supervision of registration, to federal interference with the conduct of elections at the polls and to the prosecution of citizens of the states under federal statutes for offenses against elective franchise, will be wiped off the statute books. Prompt repeal of the federal election laws was decided upon at a conference yesterday morning of the democratic members of the committee on election of president and vice president. Chairman Fitch has preparet a bill which will be introduced this week. The entire control of elections will be left in the hands of the states and the power to transfer election cases from the city to federal courts, under section 643 of the revised statutes, will be done away with. Speaker Crisp is as much in favor of the repeal of the election laws as any member of the committee, and will lead his assistance for the immediate consideration of the matter in the house. It will be a lively week, even in comparison with the fight on the Sherman bill. Sparks will fly and many words will be said which will burn to the flesh of both sides of the house.

Mr. Fitch, of course, will lead the fight on the democratic side, and Mr. Reed will take up the cudgel and make a speech for home consumption. This will give Bourke Cockran another chance to make another brilliant record and score Reed as before when the subject was brought up. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, will be the red shirt waver, and his speech will be dripping with blood from start to finish. Messrs. Catchings, Bourke Cockran, McMillan and Black, of Georgia, will also have something to say. This will be an occasion for Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky. He hopes to talk himself back into popularity on the democratic side of the house in the heated debate which will follow.

Revising the Patent Laws.

Representative Covert, chairman of the house committee on patents, has been holding a series of conferences with Patent Commissioner Seymour, and intends to push patent and trademark legislation as soon as the house is in the mood for business. Commissioner Seymour proposes to send his annual report to Secretary Hoke Smith within two weeks, and in this he will recommend several changes which he thinks the law requires. One change will be for the better protection of innocent users of patented articles. The committee spent a good deal of time on a measure in the last congress—not because any member opposed the object, but because of the difficulty of framing a bill as to prevent opening the door for frauds. Another change to be recommended fixes the duration of trademarks at 50 years and permits recovering of damages in the United States courts without regard to where the articles have been the subject of interstate and foreign commerce.

A Report That Should Go.

A report will be made to the house shortly by Representative Dunphy, of New York, of the house committee on postoffices, in favor of better pay for letter carriers and the clerks in presidential postoffices. Mr. Dunphy has already introduced two bills, for which he made such a sturdy fight in the last congress, establishing a higher grade for letter carriers and a system of fixed classification for the clerks.

The movement for this classification took definite shape some six or seven years ago, and an amendment was adopted to one of the postoffice appropriation bills, authorizing the postmaster general to make a classification. This was done, but it has not been satisfactory to the clerks, because only a few men have been admitted to the higher grades, and it has been in the power of the postmaster general to change the system when he needed more clerks without having any more money with which to pay them.

Both the pending bills have the approval of the regular organization of the clerks and carriers, and were so fully considered by the postoffice committee in the last congress that there need not be much delay in reporting them. Mr. Dunphy will practically adopt the report, which he prepared in the last congress, adding some later statistics, and will endeavor to secure consideration for both measures as soon as the house is ready to take up general business.

Didn't Succeed Like His Namesake.

Napoleon Carlisle, to be a brother of the secretary of the treasury, certainly has a hard time in getting a place under the government. Representative Berry named him for the postoffice at Covington, Ky., almost as soon as the democrats came into power. He has been hammering away ever since trying to interest Mr. Bissell, Mr. Cleveland and even Secretary Carlisle in the appointment, and has just about accomplished his object. It seems that Covington has put up a protest against the secretary's brother, and though the term of the present incumbent is out, the case is still hanging fire. Napoleon Carlisle is a railroad clerk in Cincinnati and some of the people of Covington do not want him for their postmaster. The secretary of the treasury refuses to interfere in the matter in the slightest. He says his brother's appointment must be on his own merits. Mr. Cleveland promised today to take up the case and will possibly decide it in favor of Napoleon.

None but Democrats on Guard.

There is but one republican postmaster left in the district of Judge Lawson and that is at Madison. The people want Boghton retained and he will probably, therefore, hold over under the present democratic administration. Judge Lawson has not done much talking, but lots of work. There are only two other changes in all to be made in his district.

Applicants for Consulates.

Chancellor William E. Boggs, of Athens, arrived in the city today. While here he will push his son, A. A. Boggs, for a foreign port.

Judge Lawson called to see Secretary of State Gresham this morning in behalf of his young constituent. He found that the consulate at Munich, which Mr. Boggs has set his heart on has been promised but he will make another application as soon as he hears what point the applicant would like as a substitute.

Dr. Smith, of Lumpkin county, and Judge Stark, of Jackson county, are still pushing their claims for consulates. They have no choice of locality but only want a soft berth. There is about $5,000 in foreign offices still due to Georgia. Since Colonel Blount returned he has been erased off the credit book, which leaves that much more for the state.

Ex-Minister Blount, Now.

It is now ex-Minister Blount. He has handed over all diplomatic matters pertaining to Hawaii to Minister Willis and has gone home. He will not return until called back by the president to assist in framing a treaty with the new Hawaiian minister. Something may soon be heard from him in regard to his senatorial aspirations.

Wants Gardner Fired.

Representative Tate called at the postoffice department this morning and recommended B. W. Swanson for the postoffice at Spilo and B. M. Tilly for the postoffice at Wilscott. H also called on the secretary of war and asked that R. B. Gardner, of Gainesville, be discharged from the army. Mr. Gardner is now in California.

SILVER'S STAYING POWERS.

Its Champions Consumed the Day in Upholding It.

Washington, September 12.—Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, occupied the attention of the senate today for three hours in an elaborate argument against the bill to repeal the purchasing culases of the Sherman act. After he got through there sprung up between Senators Teller, of Colorado, and Hawley, of Connecticut, quite a spirited discussion into which finally Mr. Stewart entered. Then as the hour was late and the senators were weary of the day's debate, a motion to proceed to executive business was welcomed on all sides, and after a short executive session the senate at 5:15 o'clock adjourned.

At the opening of the session a letter from the treasury department in response to a resolution inquiring as to the redemption of treasury notes in silver, etc., was presented and read. It states that $1,473,874 of treasury notes issued under the Sherman act have been redeemed in silver coin in August and September, that $36,087,185 silver coinage had been minted, with a gain or seigniorage coinage of $6,691,109; and that the remainder of the bullion purchased under the Sherman act had not been coined because no further coinage had been necessary to provide for the redemption of the notes in silver.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Stewart as to senators being stockholders in national banks having been laid before the senate, Mr. Stewart offered to yield to Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, who desired to address the senate on the repeal bill, and his resolution by unanimous consent went over until tomorrow. Mr. White, of California, gave notice that he would address the senate on the repeal bill next Tuesday.

Mr. Mitchell on the Bill.

The repeal bill was then, at 12:20 o'clock, taken up, and Mr. Mitchell began his address. He said that the fundamental problem to be solved was: "Are we to become a nation of monometallists, and if so, whether gold or silver monometallists?" It could not be denied that the absolute demonetization of silver, as proposed by the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1890, the perpetuation of the gold standard and the establishment of a policy that gold, and gold alone, shall be the sole medium of ultimate redemption, would be to completely and absolutely overturn and destroy the policy of the founders of the government upon that question and consign silver as a money metal to indefinite overthrow. Is the senate prepared to abandon the policy plainly outlined in the constitution and avowed by every political party that had existed since the foundation of the government? If it was prepared to do that, upon what authority? By what command? Under whose direction and by what inspiration? Had the people of any political party in any state convention declared in favor of the demonetization of the single gold standard? No declaration of any such policy could be found in the platform of any political party.

He denied that the Sherman act had been the cause of the panic. On the contrary, but for the fact that the Sherman act had in the past three years added to the circulating medium about $151,000,000 of legal tender treasury notes, the panic would have come quicker and been more aggravated than it now was. The fear of tariff revision and of the inauguration of a free trade policy had also had much to do with the panics. There did not spring up a lack of confidence in the banks and not a lack of confidence in any part of any kind of money so deposited. The trouble was in a very large measure started by the banks. The bankers of England early in the spring nudged the bankers in Wall street and intimated now is a good time to forever set the seal on bimetallism under the pretence of repealing the Sherman act. The bowl was started. The New York bankers nudged the chamber of commerce of the city of New York and the metropolitan press. The chamber of commerce in turn gave the cue for boards of trade and chambers of commerce throughout the country. The bowl started in perfect unison, all inspired across the seas,

(Continued on Second Column Second Page.)

A DUEL IN THE DARK

Deputy Sheriffs Mistake Each Other for a Desperate Criminal,

AND BLAZE AWAY AT SHORT RANGE

One Was Shot Down, but He Jumped Up and Returned the Fire.

THEN THEY RELOADED TO RESUME

In the Meantime the Man They Were After Was Making Good Time Through the Woods and Is Still at Large.

Opelika, Ala., September 12.—(Special.)—Two officers of the law, by a terrible mistake, emptied the contents of two 44-caliber Colt's revolvers at each other at close range in a skirt of woods eight miles from Oplika, about 1 o'clock this morning.

One of them was hit in the head. The bullet grazed his skull and inflicted a bad flesh wound.

The men were friends and each thought he was shooting at a desperate muderer.

For the past week Sheriff W. B. Gibson has known the whereabouts of a notorious criminal, a white man who, in cold blood, shot another dead in the state of Texas.

The sheriff received a requisition from Governor Hogg for the man Monday, and yesterday Governor Jones sent a warrant for his arrest. Summoning to his assistance two deputies, Messrs. Foster Brown and Henry Gordon, the trio started at 11 o'clock for the place where the murderer was known to be. The trip was without incident until the officers arrived within a few hundred yards of the house that concealed their man. Here they inquired of a farmer named Whatley if the party they wanted was at home, and received a negative reply.

This stop was a fatal error, and to it the murderer can attribute his freedom this morning, and the sheriff attribute the loss of a reward of $500.

The Farmer Followed.

Mr. Whatley's curiosity was aroused, and he hastily dressed and went after the officers.

He arrived a few minutes behind the officers.

Sheriff Gibson stationed his deputies near the window and front door of the room that contained their game, having first ascertained from the corner of the house that he was certainly there.

Leaped Through a Window.

Knowing that the prisoner was desperate and believing that he intended causing trouble, the sheriff thought to surprise him while in bed and suddenly burst open the door, only to see the man leap from a window. Mr. Whatley happened to be close to the window the moment the leap for liberty was made. It was very dark and Whatley was mistaken for the criminal by Deputy Brown, who commanded him to halt. While this was going on the real culprit was making for the woods. As soon as the blunder was discovered, all hands joined in hot chase for the fugitive, and they became separated.

The Duel Starts.

Fifteen minutes had passed in the search when Brown saw the dim outline of a man leaning against a tree. Believing this was the criminal, Brown ordered him to throw up his hands. Gordon was also deceived and thought Brown was the criminal speaking to him. Gordon reached for his gun before speaking, but before he could draw it, Brown fired at his head. The shot struck Gordon in the temple and knocked him down, but he quickly sprang to his feet again and returned the fire. Both men shot rapidly and a regular fusilade was kept up until the chambers of both revolvers were empty. Sheriff Gibson attracted by the firing ran to the scene as quickly as possible, and both men called his name almost simultaneously. Then the terrible mistake was discovered.

They Were Reloading.

When the sheriff arrived both men were rapidly loading their respective weapons and in a second more would have resumed the duel.

Brown was not hit, although several bullets passed within a few inches of his head, and buried themselves in a tree almost directly behind him.

Gordon's injury is ghastly in appearance but, fortunately, is not considered serious.

The murderer made good his escape and it is thought he passed through Opelika early this morning in a buggy. The officers have a strong clue as to his present whereabouts, and think they will catch him tonight.

The name of the murderer is not made public. Sheriff Gibson, for reasons of his own, declines to divulge it.

THEY GOT $19,000.

Train Robbers on the Lake Shore Went for Big Game but Missed It.

Chicago, September 12.—Twenty masked men held up a Lake Shore train, 120 miles from Chicago, near midnight, and after wounding the engineer blew open the safe in the express car and stole its contents. The train was the one which drew out of the Twelfth street depot of the Illinois Central road, at 7:45 o'clock last evening. It reached Kendallville, a small station in Indiana, a little short of four hours later. It went past the town and had hardly gone a mile through a stretch of timber land when the engineer slowed up near a curve. As the engine went around a turn the engineer saw a red light ahead. When the train came to a stop a dozen men sprang into the cab, shot the engineer, seriously wounding him, and then blew open the express car with dynamite and drilled open one of the safes, getting safely away with their booty, whatever it was. Of that there is no certain information, and all sorts of wild stories are afloat placing the amount all the way from $30,000 to $250,000.

The car dynamited belonged to the United States Express Company, and General Superintendent Crosby, of that company, declared this afternoon that the total loss by the robbery is way below $20,000. He says the robbers thought they were carrying away national bank notes but secured mostly papers worthless to them, and that they overlooked $15,000 of gold bullion.

They Got a Lot of Papers.

Mr. Crosby emphatically denied the reports that $25,000 had been taken. There was not one-tenth of that amount on the whole train, he says. In the safe blown open was a sealed bag full of packages, done up about the size and shape of packages of bank notes. These packages were marked $1,000, $2,000 and so on. These figures indicated the value that the package was listed at, but practically they were worth nothing more than the paper they contained. Their contents consisted of settlements with agents, receipts for moneys, legal papers, etc., which can all be duplicated after a time. It was a load of this nature and very little actual money which the robbers secured. Only five or six men, he says, were concerned in the robbery.

The rumor that the safe contained a shipment of $250,000 from a Chicago firm to a New York bank could not be confirmed, the only fact lending any credence to the story being the recent rise in the value of New York exchange. None of the bank officials admitted having made such a shipment and the express company's officers denied that there was any such amount on the train.

President Newell, of the Lake Shore road, this afternoon offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture and conviction of the robbers.

The Tramp Witness.

A tramp, who was stealing a ride on the train and claims to have seen the whole occurrence, says there were at least twenty men in the gang and some of the trainmen put the number as high as twenty-five. The dynamite having wrecked only the express car, the robbers contented themselves with looting the saloon and made no effort to force an entrance to other cars. The passenger cars were not molested. When the robbers climbed on the engine Engineer Knapp had one hand on the throttle and he attempted to start the train. One of the desperadoes mushed a big revolver against his shoulder and fired. The bullet passed through, tearing a hole in which a lead pencil could be laid.

The noise caused by the crashing of the express door when the dynamite bomb was hurled was the first intimation that the passengers had that the train was in the hands of robbers. There was a lively scramble among the passengers to crawl under seats and secret what valuables they had in sight, but their precautions were not necessary.

Detectives on the Trail.

Chicago, September 12.—The amount stolen by the train robbers is $19,400. Within two hours of the commission of the crime Captain Byrne was on his way to the scene with the detachment detectives from his Buffalo district. The first trains out of Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis carried squads of detectives in the employ of the United States Express Company and the confederated companies. The Lake Shore threw a force of men on work from its Cleveland office so that in the opinion of Secretary Henry, that not less than one hundred detectives are already on the track of the robbers. He did not believe any gang of crooks could escape the force put after them. The express company's officers are perfectly well satisfied that the robbery was committed by expert safe blowers, who know the use of dynamite and just how to get at the vulnerable spots in the safe. This, in their opinion, ought to make the chase more certain to end in the capture of the robbers and recovery of the money than otherwise being the case.

Detective Mollaney, chief of the secret service men of the Lake Shore, believes the robbers are concealed in the swamps of Northern Indiana, and has several sheriff's posses scouring the country on all sides of the scene of the robbery.

They Left the Gold Bars.

New York, September 12.—Mr. Wood, treasurer of the express company in this city, said: "We have just received from the vice president a stating showing that the loss to the company will not exceed $15,000. Two gold bars, valued at $19,000, were not taken by the robbers."

AN ABSURD CONVENTION.

Secret Societies and Boards of Trade Made a Slim Showing.

Washington, September 12.—(Special.)—The national convention of boards of trade, which met here today to coerce the senate into an early repeal of the Sherman law, turned tonight into what would have been a roaring farce if there had been audience enough present. The convention was expected to represent 1,300 organizations. Only about seventy actually had delegates present when the resolution calling upon the senate to act immediately was put to a vote, fewer than a hundred persons, all told, were in the hall. After once deciding to vote by division, it was determined, apparently in order to make members. A majority of the votes were from a show of numbers, to vote by organization, each casting a number of votes in ratio to its Boston, New York and vicinity, and two-thirds from towns within fifty miles of Atlantic tidewater. Half a dozen of the Boston organizations voted, one having twenty-five votes and ten or twelve from New York. The Norfolk Chamber of Commerce had two votes and the Norfolk real estate exchange one. Savannah, Richmond and Vicksburg were the only southern cities voting. When Chamber of Cincinnati voted some outsider suggested aloud that the Elks and Odd Fellows ought to be represented. It was the money centers and tariff-supported manufacturers speaking, and is likely to prove a boomerang.

The following were the permanent officers: President, ex-Governor E. O. Stanard, of Missouri; secretary, Ryerson Ritchie, of Cleveland; second secretary, Frank S. Gardner, secretary New York board of trade, of New York. One vice president from each state represented. Among them were these: Alabama, M. D. Houghton, president of the Commercial and Industrial Association, Montgomery; Florida, S. A. Jones, president of the board of trade, of Tampa, Fla.; Georgia, Daniel G. Purse, Savannah; North Carolina, Colonel F. W. Kirchner, Wilmington; South Carolina, W. J. Murray, president of the board of trade, of Columbia; Tennessee, William B. Gates, of Memphis; Virginia, John L. Roper, Virginia Pine and Lumber Company, Norfolk.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE

Because He Failed to Pass His First Year' Examination.

Washington, September 12.—Steele Kellogg, aged twenty-one years, only son of Colonel Sanford Kellogg, of the United States army, who shot himself through the body at the family residence in this city, died from the effects at midnight last night. His motive is thought to have been grief over his failure to pass his first year's examination at the naval academy, to which he was appointed by President Harrison as a cadet at large. After his retirement from Annapolis, the young man, still having a liking for the sea, his father secured him a position on the Ohio, of the American line, as quartermaster. He afterwards resigned and entered the University of Virginia, taking the full summer course. At the naval academy he was a general favorite among the officers and men. Colonel Kellogg and wife were at Deer park at the time of the sad affair.

Mississippi Cotton Damaged.

Duckhill, Miss., September 12.—Heavy and continued rains for the past four days have seriously damaged an already short cotton crop. Much cotton was open in the fields.

It has been to some extent washed out of the bolls and that remaining is beginning to sprout, caused by the warm wet weather. Cotton in this section is fully one-third short of the August estimate.

No Limit on Depositors.

Vicksburg, Miss., September 12.—The five banks of Vicksburg which some weeks ago adopted the system of certified checks and reduced cash payments to depositors to $50 daily met this evening and voted unanimously to remove all restrictions. They thus showed their confidence in the present improved condition.

Death of Pat Duffy.

New York, September 12.—Patrick Duffy, the well known sporting man of New Orleans, died at the Presbyterian hospital at 10:30 o'clock tonight from Bright's disease and dropsy. The body will be shipped to New Orleans tomorrow. Duffy was fifty years old. He was defeated in the Sullivan-Kilrain fight.

HE'S NOT A REFORMER

Mr. Joel Chandler Harris Sets Colonel Bill Sterrett's Mind at Rest.

JUST A LOOKERON IN THE CAPITOL

Not His Design to Reform Congress, However Much That Is Needed.

A SOUND MONEY SCHEME PETERS OUT.

The Interests of the People Have to Stand Aside When the Banks Plead. Some Speeches Analyzed.

Washington, September 12.—(Special Correspondence from the Gallery.)—I shall have to refer to the banks again. No doubt your readers think it is a tiresome subject. It certainly is not pleasant to me. I would much rather tell them of a ride in the cable and electric cars through Georgetown, and Tenalleytown, and out into the beautiful country beyond, where the river hills rise into mountains, and where the air is sweet and pure and pungent.

But the truth of the matter is, the banks are the nub of the whole business here, and it seems to be pretty generally conceded, except by a few men who have small shares in shaping legislation, that whatever the banks desire should promptly come to pass. There is no way in which I can convey to your readers even a faint impression of the contempt which a powerful and prevailing element here has for the opinions of those who do not hasten to endorse without investigation or discussion, the various plans that are put forward in the interest of the banks. It is curious to note what measures this prevailing element takes in order to register its contempt for those whose sympathies are with the people. One of these measures is the treatment accorded Peffer in the organs and in the buzz about the capitol. Peffer is a populist, but he is made the target of attacks that are clearly intended for all who think that legislation ought to be in the interest of the people. For, although Peffer is a populist, a great many of the views he holds are rigidly democratic in their origin and intention, and it is those very democratic views that are lampooned and satirized. Consequently, it is no wonder to me that when a democratic senator rises to speak in behalf of the people, he should feel that all the batteries of metropolitan criticism are leveled at him, and that all the elements to which money gives power and position are opposed to him. Men who are vain are embarrassed, and those who are weak-kneed succumb. They are not bought or bribed. They simply surrender to a pressure that is more powerful here today than it has ever been in the history of the republic.

Money talks. It has conversational powers of the highest order. Tied in the socks of the poor, or hid in the chinks of the chimney, or hid in an old coffee pot, it doesn't amount to much. But put it in a vault, or in a great iron safe, and build over it a great structure, and at once its voice becomes potent. The stentorian tones can be heard from New York to the capitol here, and it is said that on a still day, when the clamors of legislation have subsided, the famous echoing stones of the capitol give forth a jingling sound that it is impossible to mistake. However true this may be, it is certain that when the interests of money plead for the right of way, the interests of the people have to go to the wall, for money furnishes its own arguments and its own motive power. It controls the governments of Europe, and it controls this government to an extent that the people do not dream of.

II.

I was much interested in some little incidents that occurred in the senate yesterday. The senators from the silver states have been made the object of a good deal of criticism on the part of the organs of goldbuggery on account of their real or supposed interest in the silver mines. Senator Stewart, particularly, has been held up to the scorn of the public because of his "selfish devotion" to silver. Yesterday the senator introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire whether any senator awned any national bank stock or was interested in any way in the profits of national banks. Stewart went on to explain his own position with regard to the silver mining interests, and said that inasmuch as the bill now before the senate, permitting the national banks to issue notes to the face value of the bonds deposited was in the nature of a donation of $20,000,000 or more to these institutions, he thought it well enough for an inquiry to be made whether any senator who proposed to vote on the question owned any of the stock of the national banks or was interested in any way in the profits which they are accumulating. These banks already have 90 per cent of their bond investments returned to them in the shape of currency, and now it is proposed to return their whole investment to them, still pay them interest on it, and permit them to collect additional interest and make further profits out of the currency notes issued to them.

Senator Hill, of New York, jumped to his feet and said he hoped the resolution would be voted down or referred to the finance committee, leaving the inference to be drawn that it would be better for the committee to smother the resolution in the back room, rather than that the bloody work of dispatching it in front of the public. I suspect that the remarks of the New York senator were charged with satire. He said that the Stewart resolution was unprecedented. With the precedent once established it would be possible, said Mr. Hill, to apply it to tariff legislation. He looked around and smiled as he made the remark, and his whole attitude was suggestive. The senators and tariff legislation! What a long avenue for thought to parade in is opened up here. It is wrong for senators from the silver states to look out for the interests of their constituents, but it is altogether right, and just, and beautiful, and good, for senators from the east, themselves millionaire manufacturers and owners of and stockholders in various protected interests, to use their votes and influence in perpetuating a tariff law that robs the poor for the benefit of the rich. The little episode that I have tried to describe was rich in suggestion.

Senator Stewart arose to respond to Mr. Hill, or to make some further explanation, but the close of the morning hour compelled him to postpone his remarks.

III.

Senator Pugh, of Alabama, who rose to address the senate on the repeal bill when the morning hour had expired, made an exhaustive analysis of the president's message, and showed that there was not a word in that document calculated to give the people of the party any reason to believe that the administration would endorse or approve any kind of legislation that looked even remotely in the direction of bimetallism. Senator Pugh strengthened his interpretation of the message by extracts that can have but one meaning, and that is the meaning The Constitution gave to it the day after the message was printed. The whole theory of the message, and the claim of those who are trying to put the recommendations of the president in force is that there is money enough in the country, and more than enough, to serve all the needs of the people, and that all the trouble we have recently experienced is due to the efforts of those who favor the free coinage of silver to secure legislation in behalf of the white metal.

This is an old story, of course, but it has lost none of its interest. The blight and mildew that precede decay have not tarnished it as yet. The sum and substance of it is that $2.50 over and above the amount required by the banks to carry on their business is inflation of a dangerous and an alarming character. That is all there is of it. The New York Times says that it would be unsafe to issue any more treasury notes, or money of any kind, but it hastens to put in a proviso explaining that the donation of $20,000,000 which congress is asked to make to the banks, is an exceptionally safe experiment. One would suppose that the banks would need a great deal of money in their huckstering business about the capitol, but it seems that the donation of $20,000,000 will be ample. But when this donation is made, positively no more money will be needed to carry on the business of the country. Any kind of a dollar that is not good in Lombard street is not a sound dollar. The "cornerib" banks of the south are to be compelled to call in their certificates, the factories their due bills. The people of the states are not to be allowed to utilize their property or their credit except as the national banks and their agents here may direct. Any kind of money that doesn't come through the banks and that doesn't give them additional power and influence is unsound money. Everything is now on skates and the great toboggan slide will begin as soon as a few vicious democratic senators can be got out of the way.

IV.

In order that nothing may be left undone to make the great moral exhibition of the money power successful, there is in session today (or about to go in session) the great North American sound money convention. It has been heralded for many weeks and some of the members have been standing around in the hotel corridors in a contemplative attitude since day before yesterday. This convention (or what there is of it, for it has practically petered out so far as members are concerned) was drummed up by the New York board of trade. It was intended to convince congress that the potency and power of public opinion were all in favor of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. This was down on the bills, but under cover of the convention scheme a pretty large gang of lobbyists has been imported here and for two or three days they have been buzzing around under the dome of the capitol and around the two houses. The convention itself is an insult to the honesty and intelligence of the senate. There is not a congressman, no matter how feeble the motive power of his brain, but knows that the people of the country are in favor of carrying out the democratic platform to the letter, in favor of the free coinage of silver and in favor of an American and not a European system of finance.

The reason the people are not moving—the reason the people are not holding mass meetings and sending delegates to an anti-goldbug convention here—is because they believe that they are represented by the democratic majority. They are not clamoring or worrying because they believe the democratic party will carry out its platform—because they believe the men they have elected are under solemn obligations to protect their interests. In any event, the remedy of the people for any failure on the part of their delegates is not to be found in conventions at this time.

This leads me to ask this question: How can parity between the democratic leaders and the people be maintained if the platform be demonetized and the leaders try, —as some of them are trying now—to redeem their pledges in republican currency? Viewed in this light, the question of parity is a very big one.

V.

But I am not trying to reform anybody around here. Colonel William Sterrett was afraid I had come hither in that guise and so he made haste to tell me of a reformer who came here some years ago. "Why, I'll tell you what's the fact," said Sterrett, "I could go off and cry every time I think about that man. He was as nice a fellow as you ever saw. His collar wasn't clean all the time, but he had a nice disposition. He was tame—so tame you could play with him. But he was down on the corporations. He thought they were ruining the country and the more he thought about it the madder he got. He was publishing a little one-horse paper in Kentucky and he hit the corporations some tremendous diffs every week. He thought at first that he could scotch their motive power in this way, but he soon discovered that they were going right ahead with their evil and pernicious designs. So he folded up his Kentucky tent, sold his office stove and came to Washington. He said Kentucky was too far away. He wanted to come here where the tormorants were hatched and kill them in their nest.

"Well, sir," continued Sterrett, "that fellow today would be willing for the corporations to turn the dome of the capitol into a roundhouse. That's the way he killed 'em. Ain't it so, boys?"

And all the boys said it was so. But I am not a reformer—merely an observer.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS.

Arion Won the Stakes.

Chicago, Ill., September 12.—Arion, the sensational son of Electioneer, made his debut as a four-year-old at Washington park today and won the Spirit of the Times stakes worth $11,000. The race was for four-year-olds, and opposing Arion were Czar, Trevillian, Belle Flower and Parole. After Trevillian had taken the first heat Arion trotted three heats without being headed and at no time was he forced to his speed limit, the fastest mile being done in 2:12 3-4.

Attempt to Burn a House.

Acworth, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—An incendiary attempt was made to burn Mr. John Terrell's house here last night. The fire was discovered before much damage was done and was put out. There is no clue to the incendiary.

HE IS VERY MAD.

Governor Ben Tillman Calls Charlestonians a Dirty Crowd.

HE IS ROUGH ON THE SHERIFF

Characterizes Him as a Tool of the Dirty Crowd.

HE WILL TEACH THEM A GOOD LESSON

The Raid of the Dispensary Constables on the Blind Tigers Is Temporarily Delayed—How About That Beer?

Columbia, S. C., September 12.—(Special.) Governor Tillman today received a letter from Constable Swan, at Charleston, who was jailed by Judge Simonton for contempt of court. The constable says. "I came out of jail yesterday afternoon after being badly treated. My bedding was sent to me and was refused by the jailer. I was put in a room with burglars and thieves. My bed was a narrow bench, with my coat for a pillow. I have to report to the United States marshal daily. My instructions are to make no new cases or arrests."

The Governor Is Red Hot.

Commenting on this the governor said: "This shows the animus of the jailer and his friends. I simply publish that letter as a warning that if that kind of thing is tried here I will see what can be done by the legislature or somebody else to make that crowd down there know that the state constables have not been just picked up from the scum of the earth and that they are to be respected. That jailer, in refusing to let him have his bedding in there, is simply acting as a dirty tool of a dirty crowd, and if he has any regard for his job he had better not try it any more. The sheriff is responsible for his employe's conduct and if he can't be reached by a jury, he can be reached by a legislative committee."

The Raid Delayed.

The expected rice beer and blind tiger raid by state constables in this city has not materialized, though a great show as to taking out warrants is being made. It is said that fifteen or twenty warrants have been sworn out. The reason given for not serving them is that some of the state constables are witnesses in other parts of the state and it will be a week before they can come here. Great public interest has been manifested in the matter and people have been swarming the streets all day watching for the anticipated swoop. There is a question of percentage of alcohol to be decided in connection with the arrests that are to be made. The Columbia dealers have been selling the rice beer of the Palmetto Brewing Company, bought direct from that brewery. They have been handling it with the assurance from the Palmetto Brewing Company that it did not contain more than the required 2 1-2 per cent of alcohol.

The Proof Is in the Drinking.

This brewing company has published a notice to the effect that the rice beer comes within the law; that it does not contain sufficient alcohol to produce intoxication, and that the percentage of alcohol is within the line laid down by the state board of control, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The company offers $500 reward to any person who will report parties selling illegal beer under the name of rice beer. Notwithstanding this assurance from the company, much of the rice beer recently analyzed by the state chemist was bought over the counters of the most reputable soft drink dealers of this city and showed 3.93 per cent of alcohol. Senator John Gary Evans, who introduced the dispensary bill in the senate, is the attorney of this brewing company and it is stated that the company is acting under his advice.

NEWS FROM NORFOLK.

Robbers at Work—A Child Drinks Physic and Dies—Death from Lockjaw.

Norfolk, Va., September 12.—Captain McDaniel, of the schooner Laura, of Baltimore, while asleep in his vessel at the Norfolk and Western wharf this morning was struck on the head with an iron coupling pin and robbed of his watch. He received two ugly wounds over the right eye. The would-be murderer escaped and is unknown. Captain McDaniel is a native of Lancaster county, Virginia, and left for his home tonight.

Ella L., the daughter of Mr. John W. Cooper, of this city, aged four years, drank a gill of Squibb's cholera medicine today and died from its effects.

William Plummer, a colored carpenter, died tonight from lockjaw caused by sticking a nail in his foot a week ago.

TO SAVE HER BABY'S LIFE

A Woman Rushes in Front of an Engine an Is Mangled.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 12.—Mrs. Wohlschagel and her two-year-old baby were struck by a Nickel Plate freight train on the Hamburg grade yesterday afternoon. The child was killed and the mother fatally injured. The engineer blew his whistle to frighten the child away, but instead the child toddled toward the train. The engineer reversed the engine and did all in his power to stop. Meanwhile the mother had seen her child's danger and flew to save it. She had just reached the baby when the train struck them throwing both into the ditch. When picked up they were lying side by side, the baby dead and the mother bleeding from half a dozen gashes, while clutched in her hands was the pink dress of the little one. She cannot recover.

SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.

Several New Cases and Deaths Reported in England.

London, September 12.—Another death from Asiatic cholera has occurred at Rotherham, in the west riding of Yorkshire. The physicians' report as to the two deaths at Delford, county of Nottingham, confirms the statement that they were caused by Asiatic cholera. A death that recently occurred at Gansborough is now declared to have been due to the scourge; also the one today in Liecester.

Murdered for Money.

Montgomery, Ala., September 12.—A special to The Advertiser from Newton, Dale county, says:

Angus McSwean and his wife, two very old people residing four miles from Newton, were murdered last Sunday night. They lived by themselves and had in life accumulated considerable means. The crime was discovered this afternoon. There were signs of a hard struggle. They were killed with a sledge hammer. Robbery was the object. The murderers knocked the hinges off the iron safe but failed to get into it. There is no clue to the murderers.

White Caps Burning Ginhouses.

Natche, Miss., September 12.—Tre large ginhouse and cotton sheds belonging to E. D. Jones, at Carlisle, in Clayborne, Miss., on a branch of the Yarbor and Mississippi valley, were burned Sunday night by a mob of white caps. The ginhouse was posted about three weeks ago by white caps, who threatened its destruction if any cotton should be ginned there before the price of the staple went to 10 cents per pound.

A number of gins in adjoining counties have been similarly posted, but this is the first one that has been fired.

Charles de Lesseps Free.

Paris September 12.—M. Charles de Lesseps, who was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for complicity in the Panama canal scandal, was released from prison today. His five years' sentence had been set aside, but he was serving another term of one year. He had served about six months of the sentence when the prison officials were today ordered to release him. Most of this time was spent in the prison hospital.

STILL A MYSTERY.

Time Has Covered the Tracks of Joe Sugarman's Murderers.

ONE MAN WARNED TO GET AWAY

Two Houses Were Searched, but Nothing Suspicious Was Found in Either. Sheats Missing, Too.

Rome, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The murder of James Sugarman is as great a mystery tonight as it was last night. A theory, however, has been centered on by the officers and they believe they have struck the right clue.

This clue it may be said does not implicate in the slightest any of Sugarman's companions and deals entirely with parties in the locality of the crime.

No suspicion exists here as to anybody else and the officers are confident they are right.

Louis Sugarman, brother of the murdered man, and Attorney Moses Macks, of Atlanta, arrived from Atlanta this afternoon at 5 o'clock. They at once went to the shop where rest the remains. As soon as Mr. Sugarman saw the shoes he declared:

"That's Joe."

He picked up the torn and soiled coat and repeated:

"Yes, that's Joe."

Not all the bones had been found then. The skull was only brought in a few minutes before. In the back and at the base were two round holes made by bullets. This was found seventy-five yeards from the tree to which the dead man had been tied. Mr. Sugarman fully identified the remains as those of his brother. He and Mr. Macks expressed surprise that only a portion of the bones had been found. The ribs and backbone have not yet been discovered, animals probably having moved them from the place.

Sheriff Moore, with Policeman Tom Prickett and a party, made a thorough search today out at the place where the crime was committed. They went armed with search warrants.

There is a rather peculiar story connected with the securing of these warrants that is looked upon as unfortunate by the friends of E. P. Threadaway, justice of the peace.

Warned His Nephew.

Through various reports of a rather mystical nature suspicion had become pointed towards Josh Young and Emanuel Whisnant, two young white men living near the spot. So strong had this suspicion become that search warrants were wanted by the officers. Sheriff Moore and Policeman Prickett went to Squire Treadaway and told him their wants. He refused to issue the warrants, giving as his reason that one of the parties was his nephew.

From Justice Walter Harris the warrants were secured a few minutes afterwards, but in the meantime Treadaway went across the street to a livery stable and, securing a horse, rode around the block in North Rome.

A few minutes later Sheriff Moore, who had started out to the place of the killing, saw a nephew of Treadaway's riding the horse at a rapid gait in the same direction. When asked where he was going the boy replied:

"I'm going after some dogs."

Further on the way he confessed that he was going to warn Young.

This has caused a great deal of comment and the justice of the peace is being severely criticised by some. He is very popular here, however, and has always borne the reputation of being a man of the highest integrity. His friends admit the occurrence to be unfortunate, but say it was simply a piece of thoughtlessness due to anxiety because of the suspicion against his nephew.

Tonight he said he did not issue the warrant because he knew some other justice could do so just as well, and he did not like to be connected with a warrant against his nephew.

No Evidence Found.

When the officers reached the place Young was not at home. He was soon found, however, and his home was thoroughly searched. Nothing at all suspicious was found and the officers told him they were satisfied.

Whisnant could not be found, and his wife said he had gone to Adairsville. In his home nothing was found that could implicate him at all in the murder. Here, too, the officers stated that they were satisfied. The officers then scoured the woods in the hope of finding something. Mr. Felix Sheats was along. He is the uncle of the young man who disappeared last month. He left to go to work at a saw mill within a mile of where the Sugarman murder was committed and is believed by many to have been killed in the same neighborhood.

Possibly a Gang Exists.

The woods about here are almost as dense as a Florida swamp and a more lonesome place cannot be found in this section.

The theory of the officers hangs on this fact, together with some suspicious circumstances of certain parties that cannot be given out. They believe that a gang of as many as a half dozen possibly exists in the locality. The members are believed to be white men and some rather startling information is expected before tomorrow night. They implicate no one else other than the local gang and the officers are sure they are on the right track.

Sheriff Moore is bending every effort to trace down the murderers, and no man could work harder than Policeman Tom Prickett.

Prickett's sister was seen by your correspondent today. Mrs. Coffee, it is claimed, married Alf Mainor, a fireman on the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad. They moved from here to Cedartown a short time before Sugarman's disappearance.

Miss Kirby has not arrived in Rome to anybody's knowledge.

Says She Was His Wife.

Sallie Prickett claimed to your correspondent that she married Sugarman at East Point on Christmas day of last year. She says she and Joe had not spoken to the Kirby woman for a month before they left Fort Worth. The theory and clues of the officers here bring in none of these people. The cause of the murder, according to them, was robbery and everything points to this being a fact.

Louis Sugarman and Macks will remain here tomorrow and will probably visit the scene of the murder along with Prickett. They have already picked up a number of points, and a lot of hard work will be done tomorrow and something definite is expected to show up before night.

JENKINS REAPPEARS.

He Paid a Short Visit to His Former Home and Shook Hands with His Friends.

Millen, Ga., September 11.—(Special.)—Samuel Jenkins, who made his escape while under guard, as reported in The Constitution the month of August last, popped up in Millen Monday night and shook hands with everybody he met. He disappeared again shortly. He said that he had just come from Sylvania, having attended court there to answer to the charge against him for selling liquor without a license. Jenkins says that he appeared at court for the chief reason that a friend of his, Mr. C. R. Brigham, a merchant of Millen, was his bondsman, and he did not want him to lose anything.

His brother, W. B. Jenkins, has also been to Sylvania to answer the charge of selling liquor without a license and has been acquitted, too.

It Was Free for All.

Conyers, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The vote here today for tax collector to fill the unexpired term of the late Daniel W. Murdock was about the usual vote. W. G. Clotfelter was elected over J. E. Maddox and L. F. Scott by more than one hundred votes. There was no party in it. Each man voted as he pleased. Neither party had any nomination.

SILVER'S STAYING POWERS.

(Continued from Second Column First Page.)

and finally the thing got away from them, proved a boomerang and the banks suffered along with the rest. The repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act meant the contraction of currency by the destruction of a monthly supply of from $3,000,000 to $4,500,000, or from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 a year. And who, he asked, had ever heard of the congestion of a money famine being dispelled by a reduction of the money in circulation, while the country was demanding more circulating medium? Yet that was the sole recommendation that the president had made to congress.

Mitchell devoted some time to showing that it would be impossible to secure international bimetallism and quoted from the speeches from the delegates from Great Britain to the Brussels conference to prove that England was wedded to the gold standard and was not willing to even discuss the question of bimetallism.

After Mr. Mitchell had spoken for an hour and a half to a very small audience of senators, the absence of a quorum was suggested by Mr. Stewart.

A call of the roll allowed Mr. Mitchell a needed breathing space, and resulted in a gathering in of senators from committee rooms and cloak rooms until thirty-five of them answered to their names, and then Mr. Mitchell went on with his speech. He closed his argument at 3:20 o'clock, having held the floor for exactly three hours.

Mr. Hawley Retorts.

Mr. Hawley, republican, of Connecticut, declared himself for the pending bill, first, last and always. But there was one general statement which had been iterated and reiterated until he was tired of it, and that was that there was somebody who believed in the total destruction of one-half of the currency of the world. His friend from Oregon had talked about the disappearance—the permanent disuse—of silver. There was not a senator in the chamber who believed that. It was a terrible misstatement. It was a sophistical statement. It was a false statement. Everybody knew that silver had been used these thousands of years with gold, and it would continue to be so used, and of that all senators were in favor. Everybody knew that, although Great Britain was the champion monometallist nation, the people of that country carried more silver money in their pockets than the people of the United States did. All senators expected to continue the use of silver money, liberally, as far as it could be done, without recognizing silver monometallism. They intended to continue the average amount of silver money.

Mr. Mitchell—Do you think that legislation in regard to silver is necessary in order to carry out these views?

Mr. Hawley—Yes.

Mr. Mitchell—Then why do you want the Sherman law repealed?

Mr. Hawley—I want it repealed. That is all. We started with a determination to repeal it, but if you take to patching it or to add devices or schemes to it, you simply kill the proposition. That is all. If you want to do a thing, do it, and do nothing else.

Mr. Hawley's remarks brought him into controversy with Messrs. Mitchell, Teller and Stewart, much of which was merely a personal dispute and was without result.

Will Try to Fire Them Out.

An important conference of democratic senators was held this afternoon upon the future of the silver debate. There were present Messrs. Gorman, Voorhees, Faulkner, Gray and several of the other leaders of the senate and friends of the administration measure. The results of the meeting will probably manifest themselves in the senate tomorrow. The main point to which the senators are said to have addressed themselves was the possibility of bringing the silver question to a vote. A canvass was made of the names of those who intended speaking on the subject, and this disclosed the fact that the limit of legitimate debate would not be exhausted and possibly not until one or two days of the next week had been consumed. It was agreed that after that speechmaking would be equivalent to filibustering, and that every speech made would be for the certain purpose of consuming time and postponing the day for final action. How to prevent this is the question senators desirous of securing a vote are seeking to answer. Cloture is impossible, for the most of the members of this conference said cloture had had no more chance of passing the senate than would a measure for the repudiation of the national debt. The mere attempt, it was argued, would be hailed with delight by those opposing repeal, because it would give them an opportunity to talk on something else, and thereby consume more time. The vote will be reached, if reached at all, by the test of physical endurance, and with that end in view the test will be made as soon as possible. Early next week a motion will be made, unless it is made sooner, to take effect on a certain day, providing for night sessions, and these sessions will be made continuous so that a quorum of the senate will be required every hour in the twenty-four. In this way, coupled with the powerful influence of the business interests of the country now demanding repeal, the repealers think they can force the silver men to come to terms and consent to the taking of the vote. It looks very much as if this progamme would be inaugurated next week.

Meddling with the House.

The probable action of the house in taking up the bill for the repeal of the federal election laws also came in for its share of discussion, and various opinions as the effect of such action by the house was expressed. A division of sentiment as to this policy was manifested. Some of the committee thought it extremely unwise to plunge the house into a bitter partisan discussion just at this time when the republicans of the senate were working with the democrats for the repeal of the law for which purpose the president alone had called the congress together. Others met this line of argument with the statement that senators were not to be deterred from doing what they conceived to be their duty in this matter by any agitation that might arise in the other body; still it was suggested by some that final action might at least be postponed even if no furher harm came from it, and nothing would be lost by the democrats from refraining in this matter until after the repeal of the Sherman act had become an accomplished fact. On the other hand there were senators who urged that it was imperative for the good of the party that this bill should be taken up now and disposed of. It was pointed out that the campaign in Virginia had begun and congress had been in session now for six weeks without a single pledge made to the people having been redeemed. It was important that something should be done that would have a quieting effect in Virginia and it was said that this was a pledge upon which the party was united and there was no reason why the bill should not be passed speedily without acrimonious debate. The general opinion is that nothing will be put in the way of the house doing as it thinks best in acting upon the bill which will be reported Thursday.

DULL DOINGS IN THE HOUSE.

Not One-Third of the Members Even Went to Hear Prayers.

Washington, September 12.—If the attendance in the house was small yesterday it was smaller today. Yesterday about one hundred members were present. Today not more than fifty stood up when the speaker's gavel fell and the chaplain offered prayer. The speaker laid before the house a communication from the postmaster general—in response to a law relative to the disposition of useless papers in the executive department—setting forth that in his department there was an accumulation of old papers that had no permanent value or historic interest. In accordance with the law referred to, the speaker appointed Mr. Henderson, of North Carolina, and Caldwell, republican, of Ohio, as a committee to inquire into the matter.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, from the committee on printing, reported a bill to provide for the public printing and binding and for the distribution of public documents. He asked that the bill be printed and recommitted, and that the committee have leave to report at any time. To the latter part of this request, Mr. McMillin objected, and the report was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. Hepburn, republican, of Iowa, asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for informatio as to the amount of merchandise in bond or duty paid and products and manufacturers of the United States which was transported from one part of the United States to another port therein over the territory of the Dominion of Canada, by railroad routes or partly by railroad and partly by water routes, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Mr. Geary, democrat, of California, objected, and the resolution was referred.

Other proceedings were of even less interest than the foregoing, and at 12:25 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Catchings, the house adjourned.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

The Interesting Ceremony at the White House Yesterday.

Washington, September 12.—The interesting ceremony of weighing the white house baby has taken place with all the eclat attending such an event. The scales showed just nine pounds and a quarter. It is stated at the white house today that both the mother and child continue to do well. The damp weather had had no ill effect on either of them.

ALL IN HER MIND.

M. C. Swain Explodes the Sensational Story from Coffee County.

HE INVESTIGATED THE AFFAIR HIMSELF

Sixty Men Joined in the Hunt, and Wanted to Do Somebody—He Believes the Girl's Story Is a Fake.

Waycross, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) Mr. W. C. Swain, senior member of the turpentine firm of W. C. Swain & Co., of Beach, Ga., was here today. He told the following story to The Constitution correspondent: "I was informed last Monday that a negro had two white girls tied out in a swamp near Morgan's still, on Seventeen Mile creek in Coffee county. In company with about thirty men I left Tuesday for Coffee county. We procured a number of bloodhounds from Waresboro and Waltertown, which we took along to run down the negro if the story appeared to be true. We left Sessom's in buggies which were hired for the occasion. Arriving at Burch's still, we found the people greatly excited about the story. When we reached Morgan's still our number increased to sixty men, all armed with Winchester rifles. At that place the greatest excitement prevailed. Women were frightened and afraid to remain at home alone on account of the report about the two girls being tied out by a negro. The majority of the men appeared to believe the story. They were determined upon bringing a speedy and awful punishment upon the negro if found. Without discussing the situation at all, some one suggested that we should go to the swamp and hunt for the negro. A majority of the men favored the motion. I told them that I intended to investigate the matter before going any further. They did not like that. With a few men, I went directly to the home of Mrs Durand, and saw Miss Durand, a pretty girl of about fourteen years. The girl was the person who claimed to have seen the victim of a negro, and she told a story as follows:-

The Girl Who Saw the Prisoner.

"'Mamma was away and I was left to keep house alone. After a while a young white girl, about my age, came running to the house from the woods, and appeared to be frightened nearly to death. She asked for something to eat and told me that a mean negro had stolen herself and sister from their parents five weeks ago, and had kept them tied to trees in the woods ever since. She did not say where she was from or who she was. She asked me to let her stay with me as she was afraid the negro would catch her again. About that time a negro came to the gate and had a white girl about sixteen years old tied with a rope. He saw the girl talking to me and told her to come to him at once. The girl begged me to save her from the wicked negro. The negro cursed me and said he would take me along with the two girls. He caught the girl and tied her to her sister and started toward me. I ran into the hous and got mamma's pistol and started to shoot him. He ran out of the yard to where the girls were and they went down into the swamp. I was badly frightened and prayed for mamma to return, but she did not come till late in the evening. All day I was afraid to look around for fear of seeing the negro coming toward me. When mama came home I told her about it and she was badly scared. We never slept any that night. Next morning was Saturday, and we saw some men and told them about it."

I asked the girl what kind of food the poor girl asked for. She said she asked if there was any poundcake in the house. The story so far had appeared to be true, as as it was told in such an earnest, straightforward manner, but when she said that the girl asked for poundcake, I said: "Goodby; that will do."

No Poundcake There.

I told the men that the girl was telling an untruthful story and we had better tell the other men about it and return home. My reason for not believing the story was that no sane person would dream of seeing a poundcake in such a wilderness as was all around us. We went back to the still at Morgan's, which is eight miles from Douglas, Ga. The men were informed by me that there was no truth in the girl's story. They all appeared to believe the girl's story except those who went with me. Some of them said that a negro was near the swamp and had stolen a watermelon and suggested that we go and attend to him. I saw then that it was best for me to leave, because the men appeared to be bent on doing mischief to any and every negro without a cause. I left them and arrived at my brother's after midnight. It is generally believed in Coffee county that a negro did have two white girls, but that he has escaped with them to parts unknown.

KILLED HIS BROTHER.

Tom Fletcher Thought the Rifle Was Empty but, of Course, It Was Loaded.

Columbus, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—This morning T. W. and J. W. Fletcher, living at the Radcliffe place, twelve miles east of Columbus, were coming into town accompanied by a friend named Somers with a load of produce. Somers had a Winchester rifle which he had been shooting at crows along the road. After emptying it as he thought, he laid it in the bottom of the wagon. When four miles from town Tom Fletcher, who was sitting on the seat with Somers in the rear, his brother driving, picked up the rifle and commenced playing with it. All three were under the impression that it was not loaded. Suddenly there was a discharge and with a cry of pain John Fletcher fell from the seat with blood spouting from a gaping wound in his thigh.

The "unloaded weapon had been discharged. Fletcher was picked up by his brother and Somers and carried into a house in the vicinity, where he expired two hours later, just after the arrival of physicians. The femoral artery of the thigh had been severed. The parties are well-to-do farmers, highly esteemed in the county. The deceased was twenty-five years of age and leaves a wife and child.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

At Louisville—The Louisville-Washington game was postponed on account of rain.

At Cleveland—Cleveland, 4; hits, 7; errors, 2. New York, 5; hits, 12; errors, 3. Batteries—Clarkson and O'Connor; Rusie and Milligan.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 2; hits, 6; errors, 1. Pittsburg, 13; hits, 19; errors, 3. Batteries—Brown, Mullane and Robinson; Killen and Earle.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 1; hits, 4; errors, 2. Brooklyn, 3; hits, 1; errors, 1. Batteries—McCaulley, Twineham and Hawley; Kennedy and Daily.

Chicago, September 12.—Boston was saved from a possible defeat today by a heavy rainstorm, which sprang up in the Chicago's half of the fifth inning. Up to that time the Bean Eaters had not scored, but the Colts had four runs to their credit. Two games will be played tomorrow.

OBITUARY.

Waycross, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Captain Edward H. Crawley died at his home on Albany avenue this morning. He was sick for about a week, but was not thought to be seriously sick. His death was a shock to this community. It has cast a gloom over the city. The interment will take place at Lott cemetery tomorrow morning. Captain Crawley was treasurer of Ware county, a member of the board of aldemen, a Royal Arch Mason and a prosperous merchant and farmer. He was a public-spirited citizen. He leaves a large family and many friends to mourn his loss.

A Professor Elected.

Jackson, Miss., September 12.—(Special.)—The executive committee of the board of trustees of the State university today elected Professor J. W. Barnard, of the Cape Girardeau Normal college, Missouri, to fill the chair of pedagogy in the State university.

A writer in The New York Sun maintains that there is no such race as the Anglo-Saxon.

DR PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla Lemon Orange Rose, etc.
Of perfect purity—
Of great strength—
Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately
and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Matters That Interest People These Autumn Days.

POINTS ABOUT PEOPLE YOU KNOW

Some Matters of Interest to Women. Atlantians at Home and Abroad. Gossip, Local and General.

New York, September 11.—(Special.)—To be or not to be is a question that has been asked many times since Hamlet's day, and is especially on the lips of the southern colony here interested in the marriage of Miss Ida Wright.

While President Ezeta's consul at San Francisco still officially declares it to be denied by the president, who has heard the groom-elect say anything?

It seems that a man of thirty-six could make his own denials and not leave that unpleasant duty to his brother.

As for Miss Wright's many friends here, they stick to their belief that the engagement is on, and will not believe otherwise until the fair bride-elect denies it herself.

While in this uncertain age marriages are even postponed after the cords are net, and folks fully expected to have to translate the Salvadoran president's message in some such form. But no! he denies absolutely the existence of any engagement between the young people.

Mrs. Wright and her daughter are simply furious over such an announcement, and they can understand no reason for his—the president's position. They say the general's letters continue just the same to Miss Wright and I myself saw his letters to her up to August 15th signed "Antonio Ezeta," and it seems highly improbable that any one else could sign his name.

A slight rumor is heard here that perhaps it is some other Ezeta Miss Wright is engaged to, and not the president-elect. But this is utterly unfounded and very unjust to two charming women. The Salvadoran would hardly sign his chief's name to his love letters.

Again it is rumored that possibly the denial was made for political reasons, the country being in such a war-like state just now, that the absence of the general of the armies at such a critical time would precipitate an attack from Guatemala that would end disastrously for Salvador. This is believed firmly by many here to be the only and most plausible explanation for the denial. That General Ezeta is worried about leaving San Salvador on a two months' trip, Mrs. Wright tells me is the case, and that possibly in the emergency, they will have to be married in Washington by proxy.

While these conflicting surmises and reports seem to be causing a sensation among newspapers and friends, Miss Wright goes on camly buying an elegant trousseau in Paris, and cables that she will be back in New York about the third week in September via the Inman line.

Not only the trousseau, but all other details have been arranged for the wedding.

The $3,000 placed at Lazard Freres's from the Bank of Salvador has been paid out to Sloan and furniture houses for the furnishings of the drawing rooms.

I was present when Mrs. Wright gave the orders to Mr. Bennett, the clerk of the Arlington hotel in Washington, for the decoration of the private banquet rooms, the supper, the wines and also heard the inteview between Father Lee, of St. Matthews and herself for the church decorations, and saw the letter to Cardinal Gibbons asking him to officiate.

Now, with all this circumstantial evidence, it seems that one could not help but know that not only an engagement, but a marriage between General Ezeta and Miss Wright was a certain thing.

HARRYDELE HALLMARK.

Mrs. Cora M. Gray has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Pauline Gray, to Mr. Andrew Paul Carter. The marriage will take place at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, September 20th, at St. Luke's.

Friends in Atlanta received, yesterday, invitations to the marriage of Miss Eunice Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Williams, of Athens, to Mr. Thomas W. Reed, the brilliant young editor of The Athens Banner. The wedding will be a quiet home affair, and will occur at half past 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, September 20th.

A pleasant party from Honea Path, S. C., passed through Atlanta on their way to the world's far. In the party were Mr. W. C. Bryan, Mr. W. A. Erwin, Mrs. J. J. Shirley, Miss Lily Brooks and others.

Mrs. W. C. West, of Jacksonville, accompanied by her children, spent yesterday in Atlanta as a guest of the Markham.

Dr. A. A. Patterson is spending a week or ten days at the world's fair. He is stopping at the Hotel Ingram.

Miss Lucy Moore leaves for Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 18th. She goes to take charge of the department of vocal music and elocution in the Central Female college.

Miss Moore is one of Atlanta's musicians who has made her record here, as well as in Florida, where for several winters she has been principal in the school of music of the Methodist conference college.

Augusta Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Miss Fannie Stafford, oldest daughter of Mr. Thomas H. Stafford, was married at 4 o'clock this afternoon to Mr. A. S. Hill, of Providence, R. I. Bishop Weed, of Florida, performed the ceremony at the suburban home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Hill left tonight for Providence.

Captain and Mrs. W. P. Welch, Mrs. R. B. Hodgson, Miss Roberta Hodgson, Master Fritz Hodgson and Mr. Andy Martin, all of Athens, were in the city yesterday for a few hours. They made a happy party and are bound for the world's fair.

Mrs. W. R. Joyner and family have returned from their country home near Marietta, where they have been spending the summer, and are again pleasantly domiciled at their old place on Alabama street.

Miss Lena Jones, an accomplished young lady of Emerson, Ga., returned home yesterday, accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Tilly, of Atlanta and Miss Louise Oneal, of Pensacola, Fla. Miss Jones and Miss Oneal gained many admirers during their stay in Atlanta, who will regret to hear of their departure.

Miss Georgia Thomas, of Lebanon, Ga., is in the city, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. C. Tracy, on Howard street. Miss Thomas is one of the most charming and accomplished young ladies of north Georgia and will make many friends during her stay in Atlanta.

Mrs. T. L. Knowles and her charming daughter, Miss Clarissa, have gone to Jacksonville, where they will pass the next two or three weeks with relatives. Miss Knowles is one of Atlanta's most charming and entertaining young ladies and will become quite a belle in the Florida city.

Mrs. Cora Maria Gray has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Miss Pauline, to Mr. Andrew Paul Carter. The marriage will take place at St. Luke's church on Wednesday, September 20th, at high noon. Miss Gray is one of Atlanta's most charming and accomplished young ladies and has many friends throughout the state, while the groom is one of the most successful and popular young business men of the south.

Rev. W. B. Jennings, of Macon, and his wife, nee Miss Mattie Huff, reached the city last evening and were guests of the Aragon.

HELPING BRUNSWICK.

The Chamber of Commerce Getting Aid for the Stricken City by the Sea.

The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce has been assisting the Brunswick people bountifully for the last few days.

And Mr. L. C. Bodet, chairman of the committee on relief for Brunswick, was given supplies, consisting of bacon, lard, sugar, coffee, tea, flour, soap, starch, crackers and oatmeal. The subscribers to this relief fund were all entirely voluntary. They were:

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce	$164 59
George W. Scott & Co.	25 00
St. Julian Ravenel	5 00
Adair & McCarty Bros.	5 00
Maddox-Rucker & Co.	10 00
Keely Company	5 00
Chamberlin, Johnson & Co.	10 00
Ryan Company	10 00
M. Rich & Bro.	10 00
D. H. Dougherty & Co.	10 00
Hirsch Brothers	5 00
George Muse Clothing Company	10 00
Cash	5 00
Kirkpatrick Hardware Company	5 00
H. Benjamin	1 00
Smith & Dozier	2 00
Maier & Berkele	2 00
Wood & Beaumont	1 00
Gramling & Nesbit	1 00
The Fair	1 00
A. L. Delkin & Co.	1 00
Byck Brothers & Co.	1 00
Cash	2 00
Eiseman Bros.	10 00
Caldwell Bros.	1 00
L. Meyer & Co.	1 00
J. C. & I. Daniel	5 00
Cash	1 00
T. P. Westmoreland	5 00

The wholesale merchants and brokers also shipped to the committee a supply of goods, consisting of flour, meat, syrup and other provisions.

ASLEEP IN OAKLAND.

Senator Colquitt's Little Grandson Laid to Rest Yesterday Afternoon.

The funeral of little Colquitt Marshall, the grandson of Senator A. H. Colquitt, occurred from the senator's residence, near Edgewood, yesterday afternoon.

A sadder death has nat been recorded this year than the passing away of this bright young boy. He was only six years of age, and was on a short visit to his grandfather, having accompanied his parents to this city a few weeks ago.

Under the tall oak trees that beautify the extensive domain of the senator's country home, the little fellow had spent an ideal summer and was the very picture of rosy health. He had been a welcome visitor there and his presence was like that of a sunbeam in the senator's household. He was just about to return with his parents to Chicago, where his father, Captain W. L. Marshall, of the United States army, was stationed, when he was smitten with the typhoid fever and compelled to take his bed.

In spite of the most tender nursing, the little fellow continued to grow worse until last Monday morning, when the flower of his young life faded. It was a sad and mysterious providence that called him away from earth so early, when his boyhood was just beginning to unfold itself in such a lovely promise, but a beautiful consolation is left behind in the assurance that he had tasted of none of the sorrows of this world and his death was but the passing unto Him who said, "For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

The funeral service yesterday afternoon was largely attended. The burial occurred in Oakland cemetery.

LOST IN ATLANTA.

The Pitiful Predicament of Blind Mrs. Mary Graves.

A curious and pathetic case turned up at the police station last night. At about 10 o'clock a decently-dressed and very decrepid old woman was noticed sitting in the waiting room at the union depot, and evidently from her appearance, in distress. Those who questioned her soon learned that, in addition to her age and infirmities, she was stone blind. She was at the time so frightened and bewildered that all she could say was that she had come from Rome. After fruitless interrogation she was sent to the police station for safe-keeping.

She was calmer when she arrived and able to tell her story. Her name was Mrs. Mary Graves, she said, and she lived at Griffin. She left home yesterday morning to visit her niece and was accompanied by one of her sons to the cars. In some way, she could not explain, she took the train to Rome and was sent back by the authorities. She had lost the address of her niece, who could not be located last night, and had spent all her money for car fare.

The poor old lady was sent to the Grady hospital last night and will be returned to her home today.

IN CYCLING CIRCLES.

Much Interest Manifesting Itself in the Fairburn Road and Track Races.

There is a great deal of interest arising in circles of Atlanta wheelmen over the races that will soon be had.

The races are fixed for the 9th and 10th of October, and there will be a number of riders after the handsome prizes that have been secured by the club.

A committee was appointed at the last meeting of the Capital Cycle Club to arrange the details of these races. The time prize consists of a handsome silver cup. The first prize is a beautiful full nickeled Victor flyer, offered by the Beck and Gregg Hardware Company, at the instance of Mr. H. J. Pigott. The wheel is on exhibition at the store of this firm and is attracting much attention among the racers and amateurs.

That the races will be a great success and that the records will be among the best known to southern wheelmen goes without saying.

NEWS OF THE CITY.

DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Ansley will be grieved to learn of the death of their little boy, Julian, who died at the residence of his parents early yesterday morning. The little fellow had been sick for only four days and his death, therefore, will be read with much surprise, as well as heartfelt sorrow. The funeral will occur from the family residence this morning.

HE HAS OPENED A SELECT SCHOOL.—Professor W. J. Noyes, who for a number of years was connected with the public schools of the city, has opened a select school for boys over Chamberlin & Johnson's store, and has started the term with twenty-five scholars. There is not a more competent instructor in the city than Professor Noyes and his school will no doubt be recognized as one of the most thorough and excellent in the city.

MRS. GRADY IMPROVING.—Mrs. A. E. Grady, who has been quite ill for several days, is rapidly improving and will soon be up again. This will be gratifying news to the many friends of Mrs. Grady in this city and throughout the state. She has been ill at the residence of Mrs. Stephens, on the corner of Peachtree and Cain street, for more than a week.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Mr. Wharton O. Wilson, the eldest son of Mr. R. H. Wilson, of this city, was yesterday admitted to practice law in the superior court of the state, after passing an examination before his honor, Judge Marshall J. Clarke, that caused the most favorable comment by the judge and the members of the bar who were present. Mr. Wilson is a gentleman of most excellent attainments, having graduated with distinction in both the academic and law departments of the University of Virginia, and his friends predict for him a brilliant future.

BROKE HIS THIGH.—George Owens, whose home is at Elberton, was seriously hurt at the union depot yesterday afternoon while trying to board the Seaboard Air-Line. Owens was thrown under the train and was jerked away by some friends just in time to prevent the wheels from passing over him. Either in the fall or in the jerk his friends gave him Owens sustained a dislocation of his left thigh. He was removed to the Cannon house, where Drs. Calvin and Thomas rendered the necessary surgical attention.

The Oscar Turner arrested for robbery the other day is not Mr. Oscar Turner, the pressman, who works for The Constitution. This information is needless to those who know Mr. Turner's character as a law-abiding citizen.

CUSTOM HOUSE DOTS.

An amusing incident was related in the marshal's office yesterday. One of the negroes in the building was sent over to the locksmith's with a pair of handcuffs for the purpose of having a key fitted. No unpleasantness was apprehended and after the negro started nothing was thought of the matter. In a few minutes, however, the news came to the office that the negro had been arrested. It was thought by the officer that the negro had broken loose from custody and was making away with his handcuffs. On account of his appearance, which excited a very natural suspicion, the negro was carried to the guardhouse and locked up. As soon as the marshal was notified, he explained the matter and the negro was released. He then went on his errand to the locksmith and was not molested any further. The clerks were amused over the little episode and laughed immoderately when the story of the negro's arrest was narrated.

Judge Haley, the United States commissioner, who has been quite ill at his home for several days, was out on the street again for a short while yesterday. He will not be able to resume his duties, however, for several days. His place will be supplied by Judge Gaston, who came down from Gainesville, Ga., yesterday morning for that purpose. It is likely that Judge Haley will take a short trip before he returns to his work.

There were no cases of special interest in the clerk's office yesterday. The force in that department, however, is busy preparing for the fall term of the court, which begins on the first Monday in October.

READY MADE MUSTARD PLASTERS
We were the first manufacturers on this Continent. Our latest improvement surpasses anything ever before produced. 15c., 25c., 35c. per tin. Be sure to have SEABURY'S. Ask for them spread on cotton cloth.

SEABURY'S SULPHUR CANDLES:
Prevention is better than cure, by burning these candles bad smells in basements, closets, &c. are destroyed, and thus contagious diseases are kept away; also useful for expelling mosquitos and irritating insects. Price, 25c. each.

To purify sick-rooms, apartments, etc., use
HYDRONAPHTHOL PASTILLES,
which in burning, disinfect and produce a fragrance refreshing and invigorating. 25c. per box of 12. Sole Manufacturers,
SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Pharmaceutical Chemists. NEW YORK.
May 30—2m. eod. top col.nrm.

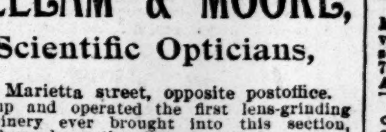
CATARRH IN CHILDREN
For over two years my little girl's life was made miserable by a case of Catarrh. The discharge from the nose was large, constant and very offensive. Her eyes became inflamed, the lids swollen and very painful. After trying various remedies, I gave her S.S.S. The first bottle seemed to aggravate the disease, but the symptoms soon abated, and in a short time she was cured.
DR. L. B. RITCHEY, Mackey, Ind.
Our book on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.
Beware of Imitations and
Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.

SAFE, always reliable. LADIES, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper.
Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square,
Sold by all Local Druggists. Philada., Pa.


Southern Paint and Glass Co.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
No. 40 PEACHTREE ST.,
ATLANTA, GA.
Send for Catalogue.
sep 10-dly sun wed n r m.


KELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians,
54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice. set up and operated the first lens-grinding machinery ever brought into this section, and have been the first to introduce every optical improvement. Their retail salesroom is at 54 Marietta street, opposite postoffice.

W. D. BEATIE
Can furnish you anything in the line of Nursery stock grown right here at the
ATLANTA NURSERIES
Fruit and Shade Trees and plants, Roses, Bulbs, etc., cheaper and better than anybody else. Call on him at No. 508 Equitable building.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

INSTRUCTION.

MADEMOISELLE VIETT'S French, literary and conversational "cours," or private lessons, 25 Washington st., opposite Capitol. Apply Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m. sept13 wed fri sun

MRS. J. L. BYER'S private school, 174 Loyd street, will open Monday, September 4th. A limited number of pupils will be taken.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

$1,500—50x150 Capitol ave., with 3-r. house, elevated lot, fine, large oaks, sodded front, flower pit, screens, garden; owner borrowed almost this amount on it two years ago. It must be sold; easy terms. R. H. Wilson & Co., 51 N. Pryor st., Equitable building. sep13 5t


Pimply Girls
Pimply Boys
And Every Person
Afflicted with
Torturing
Disfiguring
Humiliating Humors
Find Instant Relief
And Speedy Cure
By Using
Cuticura Remedies
Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, Sole Props. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.
Pimples, blackheads, oily skin and falling hair prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Good travelling men for Georgia and adjoining states. Address with reference George A. Smith, General Manager, Equitable Building and Loan Association, Macon, Ga.

WANTED—A first-class double entry bookkeeper who is quick and accurate; married man preferred. Address in own handwriting giving age, experience and reference A. C., Constitution.

A PLEASANT situation at fair salary now open for a competent bookkeeper who can loan employer $2,000; loan secured. Address with references. P. O. Box 14. sept13 3t

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady employment, experience unnecessary, salary or commission. U. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

DRUG CLERK—Single, honest, moral, temperate, licensed and experienced; a tier and competent to take charge; desires position at once; will work on small salary; references furnished. Address Will, care Constitution. sep3 5t sun wed sun wed sun

COLLECTOR for real estate firm, by a married man, sober and not afraid of work; interview solicited to prove I am the man for the place. Gentleman, this office.

HOTEL OWNERS—A young man intends to locate in Georgia would be pleased to correspond with parties in Atlanta, with a view of taking the management of one or more first-class family hotels. W. E. B., man, 250 Hennepin ave., Minneapolis, Minn. sept13 wed sun

WANTED—Employment, clerical, collecting or anything to make a living at; not afraid of work; best of references; can give bond. Address P. D., care Constitution.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A FIRST-CLASS cook, colored, highly recommended, wants situation. Apply C. Strong, 253 Butler, near Cain.

WANTED—Boarders.

WANTED—Boarders—Married couple, two gentlemen, can obtain board in private family; new house, on electric car line; terms reasonable. References required. Address A. G., care Constitution office.

BOARING—The cheapest and most delightfully furnished front and back rooms in the city; every convenience, central, 103 S. Pryor, near Mitchell.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANT one second hand printing press, publish paper 16x24, must be cheap. Address & S., care Constitution.

PERSONAL.

PORTRAITS—Join Mr. Fields's Portrait Club and you can get a portrait at $1 a month; forming now. 68 Whitehall st. sep10 sun wed sun

MARRIED LADIES—Valuable and infallible confidential information sent free on receipt of 2-cent postage. Ladies' Specialty Co., Washington street, Chicago.

MARRIED LADIES, for absolute safety and health use the Gem. New Invention. 10c. Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo.

CASH paid for old gold. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers 57 Whitehall street. aug. 8-till october 11.

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee. Niagara Falls forty miles away.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—The large, well ventilated store and basement No. 13 South Broad street, adjoining Atlanta Home Insurance Company. Anthony Murphy.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

BUY from the fisheries and save money; fisheries Indian and St. Johns rivers; C. O. D.; P. O. orders promptly filled. Granger & Co., Jacksonville, Fla. sept15 15t eod

FOR SALE—A full line of Herring-Hall-Marvin Company's fire and burglar-proof safes, vault doors, depository boxes; also second-hand safes taken in exchange. 724. Call or address B. F. Smith, 34 Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Three Denn Warping machines complete, 2,200 eyes. Arranged with electric stop motions. Nearly new. Apply Patterson Mills Company, Chester, Pa. aug. 16—1mo.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes. Call on T. W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building. sep 12-3t

WE ARE PREPARED to negotiate cheap loans on central and improved inside residence property. Apply in person. Weyman & Connors, 511 Equitable Building.

FOR RENT.—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

PEACHTREE HOME for rent, 10 rooms, closets, street cars on both sides, north of Baker street, No. 22 West Peachtree, exceedingly convenient to the center of city; neighborhood the very best. H. L. Wilson, 18 Kimball house, Pryor st.

ROOMS.

FOR RENT—Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building; can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS make $5 a day; greatest kitchen utensil ever invented; retails for 35c., 2 to 6 sold every house; sample, postage paid, cents. McMakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. sep10 2m sun wed

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—Stove and tin business, including store room and shop, stock of goods and raw material, tools and machines; will invoice about $2,500 dollars. Jos. L. Wogner, Dawson, Ga.



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nd Every Person
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umiliating Humors
nd Instant Relief
nd Speedy Cure
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ld throughout the world. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, Sole Props. "All about the Blood, Skin, Scalp and Hair," free.

Pimples, blackheads, oily skin and falling prevented and cured by Cuticura Soap.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TED—Good traveling men for Georgia joining states. Address with reference, A. Smith, General Manager, Equitable Building and Loan Association, Macon. sep13 7t

TED—A first-class double entry bookwho is quick and accurate; married referred. Address in own handwriting, age, experience and reference. A. B. stitution.

EASANT situation at fair salary to en for a competent bookkeeper who n employer $2,000; loan secured. Ad ith references. P. O. Box 14. 3t

TO SELL BAKING POWDER. Steady ment, experience unnecessary, $75 a commission. U. S. Chemical Works Buren, Chicago. aug. 13—26.

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CLERK—Single, honest, moral and te, licensed and experienced; a hus d competent to take charge; desire at once; will work on small salary es furnished. Address Will Hustle nstitution. 5t sun wed sun wed sun

ECTOR for real estate firm, by a ma n, sober and not afraid of work; inte dicted to prove I am the man for the Gentleman, this office.

L OWNERS—A young man intending e in Georgia would be pleased to co with parties in Atlanta, with th taking the management of one o st-class family hotels. W. E. Bak 0 Hennepin ave., Minneapolis, Minn wed sun

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RAITS—John Mr. Fields's Portra d you can get a portrait at $5 p forming now. 68 Whitehall st. un wed sun

IED LADIES—Valuable and infallib ial information sent free on receip postage. Ladies' Specialty Co. ton street, Chicago. sep 13-8t

IED LADIES, for absolute safety a se the Gem. New Invention. Sen dies' Novelty Company, Kansas City sep 3-1y.

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IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee Falls forty miles away. july16-1y

OR RENT—Miscellaneous.

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OR SALE—Miscellaneous.

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D—To buy purchase money notes W. Baxter, 407 Equitable building

E PREPARED to negotiate choice central and improved inside residence Apply in person. Weyman & Cole Equitable Building. sep 2-1m

ENT.—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

REE HOME for rent, 10 rooms, t eet cars on both sides, second doo aker street. No. 22 West Peachtree convenient to the center of the borhood the very best. H. L. Wilmball house, Pryor st. sept13 2w

ROOMS.

NT—Several nice rooms on second nstitution building; can be made of offices or changed to suit desir . Apply at Constitution business

WANTED—Agents.

make $5 a day; greatest kitchen r invented; retails for 35c., 2 to house; sample, postage paid, fakin & Forshee, Cincinnati, O. sun wed

USINESS CHANCES.

E—Stove and tin business, inclu om and shop, stock of goods al, tools and machines; will inv 0 dollars. Jos. L. Wogner, sep13 3t

FOR THE MERMAIDS.

They Can Take the City of Savannah as a Winter Home.

SHE WILL BE LEFT IN THE BREAKERS

The Wrecking Company Had a Survey Made, and Reports That She Cannot Be Floated Again.

Savannah, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) The wreck of the City of Savannah has been abandoned by the wrecking company which had her inspected.

Announcement to this effect was received from General Sorrell, general manager of the Ocean Steamship Company, by Receiver Comer this morning. The Merritt Wrecking Company sent the wrecking steamer Coley to see what could be done with her and it reported that raising her is impracticable.

This company went out in the interest of the underwriting companies and it is probable that after this report they will abandon her. The Savannah was built in 1877 at a cost of about $250,000 and she was insured for $150,000.

Hard Times Killed Him.

John Drayton, a negro who was shot in Bryan county on September 2d by another negro named Hardtimes Gordon, died here yesterday at the Georgia infirmary. Today Solomon Drayton, his brother, came to the city and swore out a warrant against Gordon.

Gordon and his cousin had a row and Gordon shot at him. The bullet missed its intended victim and struck Drayton, the shot proving fatal. Gordon is still at large.

SHE THREW VITRIOL.

Mrs. Denham Cannot Pay the Fine and Will Go to the Gang.

Clarkesville, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The first week of Habersham superior court adjourned Saturday. During the week a great many cases were disposed of. The jury in the case of the state vs. Burt Deaton, charged with murder, after being out over twenty-four hours, made a mistrial. He was ably defended by Judge J. B. Estes, of Gainesville, and J. B. Jones, of the local bar.

Mrs. Fannie Denham, the woman that threw vitriol in her rival's face putting out an eye, was found guilty of mayhem and fined $500 or twelve months in the chaingang. She will have to go to the chaingang as she is unable to pay the fine.

A. N. Lajeire, the man who deposited bogus checks in the Demorest bank and drew out $800, was fined $200.

C. B. Wyman, the poet-laureate of the Clarkesville jail and the man whose literary effusions have appeared in different newspapers, was found guilty of burglary and sentenced to twelve months in the chaingang.

The scales of justice are being held with an even hand by his honor, C. J. Welborn, while Solicitor General Howard Thompson is on hand striking terror to the evil doers. Court will probably remain in session all this week.

That Whitfield Election.

Dalton, aG., September 12.—(Special.)—Editor Constitution: A letter appeared in your columns Sunday morning from a "Dalton Democrat," which not only misrepresents the democracy of this city and county, but is calculated to hurt the cause of democracy in this section. The letter gives as the reason for George W. Head's defeat at the hands of the "wet" populist candidate last Wednesday the dissatisfied feeling existing in the breast of the amocracy here. Whether this misrepresentation is made wilfully, or by one who imagining himself the democratic party did a little work, and therefore thought democracy at work, it matters not. Enough to show that it is misrepresentation.

The election of last week simply went by default, organized democracy doing nothing for the recognized democratic candidate, and democrats who were "wet" inclined, voting for Giddens because of his dispensary scheme. Giddens was elected by 86 majority—not much over a half vote was polled. Over two hundred democrats in Dalton voted for Giddens on his dispensary scheme, and fully one hundred more on one street alone stayed away from the polls. Had Head received either vote he would have been elected with hands down, which shows, as your correspondent stated, that he was defeated by the "wet" element of democracy, and by the stay-at-home democrats. This state of affairs was aggravated by the absolute inactivity of organized democracy. Such democrats as Judge Joseph Bogle and Captain Tom J. Peeples state "it went by default," "the 'wet' element beat us." Captain Bogle himself, stated to the writer that he lost by democratic apathy and failure of democrats to help him in the canvass.

Now, about the dissatisfaction, regarding which "Dalton Democrat's" remarks can only be construed as a fling at some one appointed by Mr. Cleveland from north Georgia, and the same one most prominent just now is Collector Paul B. Trammell, whose vacant seat the election of last Wednesday was held to fill. When Paul Trammell was elected to the legislature last fall, he received a vote as large as the combined vote of the two candidates in last week's contest; he was elected by an overwhelming majority. Could the appointment to office by Mr. Cleveland of a man whom they overwhelmingly elected to office disgruntle Whitfield's democracy? Well, hardly. In fact, such an assertion is too preposterous for argument.

In regard to the dissatisfaction with Mr. Cleveland and congress felt by our democracy: It is very weak and only indulged in by a few who have failed to connect on patronage. The Argus, our county paper, two weeks back, published the opinion of such Daltonians as E. H. Chrman, Dr. R. J. Peak, Tom M. Felker, Captain H. A. Russell, Colonel Trammell Starr, H. L. Herring F. T. Hardwick, George W. Oglesby, Tom H. Jones, H. C. Hamilton, M. P. Berry, Charles L. Bridgman, T. A. Berry, J. D. Graham, Sam. Loveman J. M. Berry J. L. Tapp, W. C. Fincher, R. H. Rikef, Sam E. Berry and E. E. DeJournette. They were almost unanimous in endorsing Mr. Cleveland's message, and the repeal of the Sherman law. None of them expressed dissatisfaction with the administration, yet some of them voted for Giddens last week because, as they put it, "A dispensary would help the town."

On the part of democracy there is a patient disposition to wait and give congress a chance to do what it intends to do intelligently. There is a strong hope and belief that relief will come and in the best possible way. Our faith in democracy is strong, unshaken, and the present outlook in congress cheers us.

No political significance can be given to the result of a personal election., which went by default from failure of democracy to work and because other democrats believed in a dispensary. TRUE DEMOCRAT.

Court Week in Elbert.

Elberton, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The superior court for Elbert county convened yesterday morning, Judge Hamilton McWhorter, presiding.

The grand jury was organized with Colonel Thomas M. Swift as foreman. The judge's charge to the grand jury was full, clear and able.

Besides the local bar, Solicitor General W. M. Howard, Major Hodges, from Hartwell; M. P. Reese and F. H. Colly, from Washington; D. W. Meadows, from Danielsville and A. J. Cobb, from Athens, were in attendance.



MAKES ITSELF FELT

—the great, griping, old-fashioned pill. Not only when you take it, but unpleasant, from first to last, and it only gives you a little temporary good.

The things to take its place are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. One of these at a dose will *regulate* the whole system perfectly. They're tiny, sugar-coated granules, scarcely larger than mustard seeds. They act in Nature's own way. No reaction afterward. Their help *lasts* and they do *permanent* good. Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured.

They're the cheapest, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction or money is returned. Nothing can be "just as good."

WEDDING AT MACON.

Miss Mattie Huff and Rev. Mr. Jennings Happily Married.

IT WAS A VERY BRILLIANT EVENT

Colonel James Blount Arrives Home. The City Will Not Buy the Water-Works—Cannot Issue New Bonds.

Macon, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—At noon today Rev. W. B. Jennings and Miss Mattie Huff, were united in marriage by Rev. Mr. Morris, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, at the residence of the bride's father, Hon. W. A. Huff, in Vineville. Rev. Morris performed the ceremony in a beautiful and impressive manner and the marriage was a quiet home affair. There were no attendants. Mr. James Hall acted as the groom's best man. There were numerous and magnificent pridal presents. The house was decorated in a lovely manner, rare flowers reflecting the beauty and sweetness of the bride. Following the marriage ceremony, an elegant wedding dinner was served. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings left on the 1:30 afternoon train, via Atlanta, on an extensive bridal tour to the north and west, including a visit to the world's fair.

On their return they will occupy the handsome home of Mr. Jennings on College street, which he has furnished exquisitely for his fair and happy bride. Rev. Mr. Jennings is the pastor of the First Presbyterian church. He is an able and eloquent preacher, a man of the purest character and genial nature. He is not only popular with his own church, but has the esteem and respect, admiration and regard of all congregations and classes of people in the city. He is very handsome and of fine appearance generally. Mr. Jennings is about thirty-two years old and comes of a fine South Carolina family. He is in charge of a large and prosperous church. The bride is a perfect type of southern beauty. As Miss Mattie Huff, she has always been greatly admired, not only for her rare personal charms and many graces, but for the loveliness of her character and the sweetness of spirit. She is one of Georgia's most beautiful young women, an ideal creature. Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are happily mated.

Can't Buy the Water Bonds.

Tonight at the meeting of the city council the resignation of City Attorney Patterson was received and accepted. Resolutions were passed complimenting him on the efficiency with which he had served, and wishing him success and prosperity in his new home, Oklahoma. The election of his successor a city attorney will occur next Tuesday night.

The council, by resolution, decided not to call an election to determine whether the city should purchase the waterworks of the Macon Gaslight and Water Company at $550,000, the price fixed by the arbitrators. The city could not legally issue that amount of bonds in addition to the $200,000 it has already agreed to issue for sewers.

Bibb's Tax Rate.

Today the county commissioners fixed the county rate of taxation for 1893 at 83 9-10 cents on the one hundred dollars. The combined state and county rate will be $1.30 on every one hundred dollars.

Sale of Real Estate.

It is said that Mr. William McEwen Johnston has purchased of Henry Horne the Troy place with adjoining lot on Georgia avenue, and will tear down the present house and erect on the two lots a magnificent residence.

Hon. James G. Blount arrived here tonight from Washington.

DEEPENING THE CHANNEL.

Colonel Goodyear Resumes Work on Brunswick's Bar with Good Prospects.

Brunswick, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—All the buoys which were blown out by the storm have been replaced and Colonel Goodyear resumed work with dynamite on the bar today. Careful soundings show twenty-three feet at all points across the bar at mean high tide, making a gain of from 18.3 feet in July, 1891, when work was commenced, of 4.2 feet already obtained. The gain certain to be obtained will be 4.7 feet. All the men engaged now on the bar have volunteered their work, and will await the return of normal conditions of business for pay. Such spirit, coupled with the indomitable energy, confidence and will of Colonel Goodyear, guarantee success. Brunswick will yet shake off her misfortune and gain her former footing in the business world.

The Scare Is Over.

Surgeon Hunton, accompanied by Dr. Faget, left today for his home. The recent scare has almost ceased to be discussed and business is reviving rapidly.

SIMPLY A BAD COLD.

Justice Coker Admits That He Was Mistaken About His Son.

Brunswick, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Justice Coker claims that Dr. Gulteras misquoted him in stating that he claimed that his son had the fever, and that he is satisfied it was only a slight cold, as Dr. Gulteras claimed after seeing the patient.

THE KIN WILL CONTEST.

George W. Dye's Family Have Employed Counsel to Break His Last Testament.

Elberton, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The will of George W. Dye was filed in the ordinary's office today by Judge P. P. Proffitt, Colonel John P. Shannon and Mr. George C. Grogan, attorneys for the executors. A motion to probate in solemn form on the first Monday in October next will be made.

A caveat will be filed by Colonel W. D. Tutt, Mr. J. N. Worley, Mr. Milton P. Reese and Mr. H. J. Brewer, attorneys for the relatives of Mr. Dye.

The will provides that Mr. Martin Dye, a brother, shall have the interest on $1,000 during his life. He gives to his nephew, a Mr. Hawkins, of Oglethorpe county, $2,000; to Rev. John H. Grogan $1,500, and all the remainder of his estate to his old servant, Lucinda Dye, and her nine children. Mr. Dye left about $40,000 in cash, about 3,000 acres of land, 100 bales of cotton and other personal property, including a large sum in notes. A heated and lengthy legal contest is expected.

SMART COUNTERFEITERS.

At the Present Price of Silver They Can Do a Profitable Business.

Washington, September 12.—(Special.)—The state department is in receipt of news from E. H. Plumacher, consul at Maracaybo, who states that Venezuela has been flooded with counterfeit silver coins not authorized by the local government. It appears that parties abroad, taking advantage of the low price of silver bullion, have coined hundreds of thousands of dollars in Venezuela silver fac-simile of the Maracaybon coin. The smuggling speculators have conducted their operations on a large scale, hundreds of thousands of dollars having been introduced in one month at Maracaybo alone. Secretary Gresham sent the consular report to Secretary Carlisle, as it is feared the same steps will be taken to introduce in American markets a fac-simile of the American dollar coined abroad at a very low rate. It is feared that operations of this character may have already been in progress. Owing to the coin being an exact duplicate of a dollar in weight and size, it is difficult of detection.

Fell in a Well.

Columbus, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) Little Joe Faley, the son of ex-Alderman T. M. Faley, fell in an old unused well forty feet deep while playing hide and seek Sunday afternoon. The water was up to his chin and he narrowly escaped drowning. His injuries were slight.

'Tis to Be Hoped It Will.

From The Darien, Ga., Gazette.

The legislature meets on the 26th of October and then congress will have to take a back seat.

A CITY CAMPAIGN.

Columbus Should Be Able to Get a Good Mayor This Year.

PLENTY OF TIMBER TO PICK FROM

Some of the Possible Candidates Have Been in the Chair—Opposition to the Committee's Ticket.

Columbus, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) To say that city politics is red hot is only expressing it mildly. New candidates for mayor are bobbing up serenely almost every day and they are all good, strong men. The latest probability is Hon. Charlton E. Battle, one of Muscogee's present representatives in the legislature. He is being urged by his friends to run and, though he has made no announcement, it is understood that he is favorably inclined toward it. He is a young man, progressive and thoroughly in touch with the city's interests and will be hard to down in a race for the mayoralty.

Captain J. J. Slade, the present incumbent of the office, is a candidate for reelection. He is one of the foremost citizens of Columbus, honorable, high-toned, cultured and well equipped to hold the city's reins. His able auministration now drawing to a close will give him an endorsement that the people can hardly ignore.

Then it is highly probable that ex-Mayor Dozier will be a candidate. Mr. Dozier has many strong friends in Columbus who will support him earnestly. If he goes in the race the other candidates will not have a walk-over. During his incumbency of the office of mayor he discharged his duties with a conscientiousness that commanded the admiration of all.

Mr. Richard Estes is also an announced candidate and already he is looking for votes and finding them. He is a comparatively young man, but one who has always been prominent in city affairs and possessed of a level head that makes his opinions weighty.

Then the Hon. Cliff B. Grimes is prominently mentioned as a candidate. He once held the office of mayor and administered the affairs of the city in a highly meritorious manner. Personally he is an extremely popularly man with his polite, affable manners and thoroughly sincere nature. He would make a strong candidate.

Columbus has a goodly number of strong men to select from and, doubtless, a good officer will be elected.

The ticket of aldermen named by the hundred committee is encountering still further opposition. It is stated upon authority that Mr. H. H. Epping, Jr., who now represents the first ward, will be a candidate for re-election, opposed to Mr. Cliff Jones, the selection of the hundred committee. Mr. W. A. Swift will probably run in the second ward against the nominee of the hundred committee, and Mr. E. F. Roberts has positively announced in the third ward. These announcements mix the political situation and will bring on a hard fight in which the city will be deeply interested.

Mr. Morgan McMichael has announced as a candidate to fill the vacancy in council made by the death of Alderman H. C. Bussey, and will be elected without opposition next Wednesday.

Possibly the leading issue in city politics will be upon the granting of a charter to the North Highlands Railroad Company to extend its lines all over the city, as set forth in a petition recently rejected by the present council. The Columbus Railroad Company objected strenuously to its lines being paralleled on Broad street, and finally defeated the object of the North Highlands Company. But the matter has not been dropped and it is said the wires are being pulled by both corporations. The results will become evident at a later day. The North Highlands Company propose to build a dam across the river at Lover's Leap, and by means of water power, produce the electricity needful.

Then the waterworks question will be an issue. A number of citizens desire the city to own the system. Others are well pleased with the present arrangement. Strong influences are ranged on either side and the contest will be exceedingly lively.

There is one thing certain, Columbus is on the verge of one of the liveliest campaigns she has ever known.

The True Laxative Principle

of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well-informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Washington Seminary.

Washington seminary has opened with a large and encouraging patronage. Improvements have been made in the study hall and recitation rooms, which add greatly to the comfort and convenience of the students. Some pupils have entered who are being prepared by Miss Bradley for Vassar.

Misses Aldrich, Cortney and Carter have large and interesting classes in instrumental and vocal music. The pupils have entered upon their studies with enthusiastic earnestness and everything betokens an unusually pleasant and prosperous session, which is gratifying to the many friends of Washington seminary.

French Instruction.

Without disparaging the aims and methods of other professors and institutions, Mlle. Viett feel justified in saying that her school of practical French instruction is unexcelled by any, as her numerous testimonials prove. Being a native of France—to the tongue and manner born—with an unbroken record of success in that country, and in Charleston, S. C., Mlle. Viett solicits a share of the kind patronage of Atlanta's cultured people. A fair field and no favor is all she desires.
wed fri sun

W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street.

For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty.

A veritable family medicine box—Beecham's Pills.

THURSDAYS.

Round Trip Tickets Via the Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Atlanta to Washington and return, $30.75.
Atlanta to Norfolk and return, $27.75.
Atlanta to Richmond and return, $27.75.
Tickets sold every Thursday in September. Good returning fifteen days from date of sale. Take the "Vestibule Limited" or "The Fast Mail," if you want a quick and satisfactory trip. Apply No. 10 Kimball house. sept 12 3t

Professor Noyes

will open his select school Monday, September 11, 1893, Room 14, Chamberlin & Johnson's. Thorough work and rapid advancement our motto. Pupils trained in line with public school work. Terms—$5, $7.50 and $10 per month, in advance.

Bowden Lithia Water

from Lithia Springs, Ga., cures all bladder and kidney troubles, insomnia, rheumatism and gout. Endorsed by hundreds of physicians. Free city delivery. Shipped everywhere. Ask for prices and pamphlet. 174 Peachtree. Telephone 1086.
wed-fri-sun-1mo

FOR RENT

Several nice rooms on second floor of Constitution building. Can be made into a suite of offices or changed to suit desirable tenant. Apply at Constitution business office.

True economy doesn't buy what it doesn't need. Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, do not need a dollar's worth of doctor, but a quarter's worth of

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.) (Tasteless)

Price 25 cents.



Buy None but the Genuine

Three thousand mercenaries now sell Hawkes's spectacles, showing their great popularity over all others.

HIS OPTICAL FACTORY is one of the most complete in the United States. Have your eyes fitted with these famous glasses; no charge for testing strength of vision. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street. Established twenty-three years ago.

MEANING OF $5 A MONTH.

Inexpensive Medical Treatment for All.

THE COPELAND HUMANITARIAN IDEA

In Great Favor With the Community—Medicines Should Be Free and the Best Medical Skill Nearly Free.

Miss Emma Kinsey, of No. 19 Daniel street, a most estimable lady and a great personal favorite in the polite social circles of that pleasant neighborhood, refers as follows to the excellent results of the treatment received from Dr. Copeland and associates:



MISS EMMA KINSEY, 19 DANIEL ST.

"When I applied at their office in the Kiser building I was certainly very desperately ill. I had a catarrh of the head and throat that seemed to have developed suddenly and violently. My head was all stopped up and my throat sore and swollen with such an inflammation as to put my whole frame in a burning fever till I felt completely prostrated. There was a copious discharge of offensive matter from the head and I had a racking cough that tired me out by day and kept me awake at night. My stomach seemed poisoned. I couldn't eat without nausea.

"I was constantly doctoring, taking everything they said would help, but nothing did help. I was only getting weaker, my condition getting worse and more and more serious till my friends insisted on my going to Dr. Copeland. After that I began to recover and my recovery was so quick as to surprise everybody. In a short time I was all well again."

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

When Drs. Copeland, Porter and Milholland opened their office in Atlanta, they did so in all honesty of purpose, and their success has proven that the public of Atlanta and vicinity appreciate their sincerity, any letters addressed to patients now under treatment, or those contemplating placing themselves under treatment, is done so without our knowledge or consent. They are a delusion and a fake, done with the purpose of misleading our patrons and injuring us. We take this method to notify all our patients THAT THERE IS ONLY ONE COPELAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE IN ATLANTA. It is located at 301 Kiser building, where, for the past eight months, the business of this institution has been conducted, and anything to the contrary is unreliable and without foundation. The Copeland Medical Institute is a permanent fixture in Atlanta, leases and contracts having just been renewed for a term of years. Do not be deluded with fake letters or circulars, conveying the idea that our offices have been changed or moved from the Kiser building, Room 301.

BRONCHIAL CATARRH CURED UNDER THE COPELAND SYSTEM IN HALF THE USUAL TIME—EXPENSE IS $5 A MONTH, INCLUDING MEDICINES—OPEN SUNDAYS 10 TO 1.

CATARRH CURED AT HOME.

An Assistant U. S. Postmaster on Dr. Copeland's Catarrh Treatment.

Assistant United States Postmaster C. R. Thompson, of Maysville, Ky., speaking of his prompt cure of chronic catarrh disease under the Copeland system, writes:

"I desire to testify to the efficiency of the Copeland treatment for catarrh. Was troubled with catarrh of the head for four or five years and tried numberless remedies but was unable to get any permanent relief until treated by the Copeland system and cured. I can heartily recommend their treatment to other sufferers.

HOME TREATMENT.

Our system of mail treatment by means of symptom blanks and correspondence is as perfect and effectual as our office work. The charge is the same—$5 a month covers everything, including all medicines. Write for symptom blanks, 301 Kiser building.

SPECIALTIES: Catarrh and all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Lungs. Nervous Diseases, Skin Diseases, Chronic Diseases.

Office Hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.: 7 to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
DR. W. H. COPELAND, DR. E. D. PORTER, DR. W. H. MILHOLLAND, } Consulting Physicians.
PERMANENT OFFICES IN
Room 301, Kiser Build'g,
Cor. Pryor and Hunter Sts. Take elevator.

DE GIVE'S THEATRES

THE GRAND.

Wednesday and Thursday, September 13th and 14th. Matinee Thursday at 2:30.

MR. CHARLES H. YALE'S

Newest Devil's Auction

With the Greatest and Best Cast Ever Presented.

All New Scenery, Costumes, Specialties, Ballets, etc.

The Grandest Production Ever seen on an American Stage.

3 Solid Hours of Delightful Dazzle in the Land of the Impossible.
sep 10—tf

Friday and Saturday, September 15th and 16th Matinee Saturday.

Jolly Nellie McHenry

And Her Circo-Comedy,

A NIGHT AT THE CIRCUS,

SEE—The Wild Man of Borneo.
SEE—The Human Xylophone.
SEE—The Honest Lawyer.
SEE—The Comical Clowns.
SEE—The Only Pete Jenkins.
SEE—The Man Who Walks on His Ear.
ALL—Under One Canvas.
WAIT—For Something New in Comedy.
sep 10—sun wed thur fri sat

A TIP.

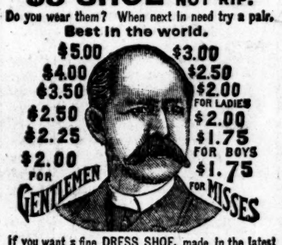
We carry a line of goods that for beauty, style, fashion, durability and cheapness can not be surpassed in the southern states. The China and Glassware we handle are imported direct from the finest French, English and German potteries. Every article guaranteed to be as represented. Haviland's world renowned China we make a specialty, Cut Glass of the best quality, as well as Art Novelties is all sold upon a guarantee.

These times are DULL, and if low prices, for real fine goods, are any inducement to you then come right along. We will be glad to show you, them to even if you do not buy.

Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
61 Peachtree St.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.



If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by
C. C. RODGERS,
151 Decatur St., Corner Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga.

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Is now receiving his summer supply of jelly Tumblers, Millville, Woodbury, Mason, Metal-Top and Mason's Improved and Glassboro Fruit Jars, pints, quarts and half-gallons, all of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turnip seed of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filed.
TERMS CASH.

COLEMAN, BURDEN & WARTHEN CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

In All Grades of Boots and Shoes.

Corner Pryor and Decatur Streets,
ATLANTA, GA.,

TO RETAIL DEALERS:

We offer superior goods at prices to suit the hard times. We are prepared to serve you with dispatch from our mammoth establishment, which is equipped with best facilities for delivery of goods. We will be glad to have your orders for Shoes, and will send a salesman to see you at any time you wish to buy. WHEN YOU VISIT ATLANTA, CALL ON US.

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Tinware Manufacturers and Sheet Metal Workers.

—CARRIED IN STOCK.—

Tin Plate,	Galvanized Sheet Iron,	Pieced Tinware,
Solder,	Black Sheet Iron,	Stamped Tinware,
Pig and Bar Tin,	Russia Sheet Iron,	Japanned Tinware,
Pig and Bar Lead,	Planished Sheet Iron,	Galvanized Ironware,
Ingot Copper,	Sheet Zinc,	Agate and Graniteware,
Antimony,	Sheet Copper,	Stoves,
Spelter,	Wire,	Stove Furniture,
Long Eave Gutter,	Tinners' Trimmings,	Grates and
Conductor Pipe.	Tinners' Tools and Machines.	House Furnishing goods generally.

3-WHITEHALL-ST

EISEMAN AND WEIL

A FEW WORDS WORTHY YOUR ATTENTION
REGARDING
Clothing, Furnishings and Hats
FOR FALL AND WINTER 1893-4.

Our fixed purpose is and always has been to assemble only trustworthy goods under our roof and distribute them at retail at the smallest commission possible. Faithful adherence to this plan and purpose has enlarged our business from year to year and we are now prepared to show you

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ATLANTA, GA., September 13, 1893.

That Famous Double Twist.

Several days ago The Constitution's Washington correspondence contained interesting mention of a very peculiar double twist vote in the house when Mr. Kilgore's motion to give the committee on coinage, weights and measures the right to prepare and report a bill to the house at any time was promptly voted down by a division vote, and which, a moment afterwards, on a yea and nay call, was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

In commenting on this remarkable condition as an evidence that the goldbugs were improving every opportunity to make a step forward, The Constitution said that a few more instances like this would convince the people that there was a conspiracy on foot to control congressional action contrary to the people's wishes. Similar reference was made in a statement of the case in a recent letter to The New York Herald from the managing editor of this paper.

Commenting on the matter, The Journal of yesterday says:

> The Journal has already shown how ridiculous is the charge that the action of the house on Mr. Kilgore's motion indicated the existence of a "conspiracy" against silver. Forty-four members who voted for Mr. Kilgore's motion had voted for the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. Those members who voted against the motion merely voted to sustain the committee on rules, of which the speaker is chairman. That committee had not given the committee on coinage any such privilege as the Kilgore motion provided. Therefore, if there was a "conspiracy," the committee on rules started it, and the speaker of the house must be written down as the chief conspirator. Is The Constitution prepared to make such a charge?

Such a ridiculous comment furnishes proof conclusive that our evening contemporary, for reasons best understood by itself, will not permit itself to consider the true significance of the vote. The peculiar manifestation had nothing whatever to do with the committee on rules. The inexplicable feature of it is the action of the house in voting one way, when its members did not go on record, and then in rushing pell-mell to a contrary position just as soon as the yea and nay vote was called. In other words, Mr. Kilgore's motion was first rejected on a division, by yeas, 49; nays, 76. This was instantly turned into an overwhelming affirmative vote, when Mr. Kilgore called for the yeas and nays, which resulted in the adoption of his proposition by a vote of yeas, 138; nays, 97. Here is where the constituents got in their work, The Record being the mediator.

If the question of sustaining the committee on rules was at stake, how is it that the house should have voted negatively when it did not go on record, and affirmatively when it did? The truth of the matter is the only issue involved was the effort to stab silver as a money metal. Some of the "bimetallists" herded enough votes on the jump to drive an effective nail in its coffin, but the pressure of The Record became too strong to resist, and the yea and nay vote reversed the division vote taken immediately before.

The proposition is a very simple one, and if there is any other explanation of it, we have not seen it. In solving the peculiar problem presented in these two diverging votes the committee on rules does not come into the question even in a remote way. It has no more to do with the issue presented in the cause underlying the famous "double twist" than it has to do with the settlement of the home rule question in England.

A Voice from Paris.

A well known member of one of the most prominent cotton establishments in Atlanta, and, as for that, one of the greatest in the country, received yesterday a letter from the Paris correspondent of the firm, from which the following extract is taken:

> We were grieved to hear of that dreadful cyclone, and I well remember your descriptions of these terrible calamities. I hope Atlanta was spared. I shall read The Constitution with very great interest. I enjoy that paper immensely. Its views on silver are right. We are very much taken up with that momentous question just now, and forced to find out which is right. I have almost come to the conclusion that the double standard, with an agreement as to a fixed value for silver, is to be the only practicable way out of the difficulty. Gold alone will appreciate so, that all farm produce and land will depreciate in an alarming way. I think this is the view that will prevail in time.

The letter from which this is taken was written by one of the most prosperous and prominent cotton brokers in Paris. It shows that foreign business men are by no means of one opinion on the settlement of the financial question, and that, however earnestly the money centers of the old country may favor the establishment of the single gold standard there is an awakening sentiment against it. As the Parisian broker well says, "gold alone will appreciate so that all farm products will depreciate in an alarming way."

This is the doctrine that The Constitution has been preaching all the time, and if those who pretend to be "bimetallists," and who are stabbing the democratic platform between the ribs at every possible opportunity, have their way we will see the time, and that at no distant day, when the price of cotton, and farm produce of all kinds, will take a proportionate tumble downward to that which gold takes upward in the appreciation that will follow its establishment as a single standard.

The laborers and wage-earners of this country, as well as the farmers and land owners, had best give this matter their attention, for the undermining process will begin whenever the movement bids fair to succeed.

The Administration Is with Us.

The absurd attempt of the local administration organ to create the impression that The Constitution and Mr. Cleveland are not fully in accord upon the most important question of the day was completely exploded yesterday morning by our Washington special.

When we announced the advent of Baby Ruth's sister we lost no time in voicing the overwhelming sentiment of the country to the effect that the sweet little stranger should be named Frances Folsom Cleveland, in honor of the charming and gracious mother who holds such a high place in the affections of the American people. To the surprise of everybody, the local administration "organ" resented this suggestion and intimated that we were not disposed even to allow Mr. Cleveland the privilege of naming his own baby.

Fortunately, our Washington advices have made it plain that the president heartily agrees with The Constitution. He believes that his little girl should bear the name of the woman who has graced the white house during his two administrations, and he is not disposed to consider any other name.

Mr. Cleveland displays the proper feeling and taste in the matter, and everybody will applaud his decision. The local administration "organ" will have to make the best of the situation. So far as the administration and The Constitution are concerned, in regard to this vitally important question of domestic politics, it may be said of us that we have "two hearts that beat as one—two souls with but a single thought."

Now, what has the local administration "organ" got to say about it if The Constitution should name the baby?

A Significant Pointer.

Our esteemed contemporary, The Washington Post, double leads the following paragraph from The Chicago Tribune:

> The United States is now confronted with the problem which the European governments undertook to solve twenty years ago. And the difficulty has grown with the delay. They are carrying their load of silver with little or no trouble, because they set the limit before the load grew so large as to menace them with the grave consequences that stare us in the face and cannot longer be ignored. We must act, and that in the way pointed out and followed by the civilized white people on the other side of the Atlantic. We must cease to add to our load of silver unless we can reenforce our stock of gold, and, that resolved on, it will not be impossible to carry what we have of the cheap, bulky, clumsy white metal on our shoulders already, though it is so heavy that no man is justified in saying that no more would not send us down into the slough of a depreciated currency basis, which the nations of Europe have so successfully avoided and the Latin-American states have tumbled into.

In the same issue we find a flippant editorial ridiculing the idea of a tariff reform that would give the American workingman a free breakfast table, or in other words, free tea, free coffee and free sugar. It says:

> It were much better for the whole country, and for both parties as well, if editors and orators would cut short this free-breakfast-table nonsense. They are talking about something which does not exist and which, so long as we have society, civilization and government must always be the most hopeless of chimeras. We shall have a free breakfast table when we return to barbarism, and not before.

The Post is supposed to be on "the inside," and its utterances, to a great extent, foreshadow the policy of the administration. Its exhilaration over the prospect of a contracted currency and a tariff that will banish tea, coffee and sugar from many a workingman's table is full of ominous significance.

A policy of financial and tariff reform that will strike down one-half the currency of the country, reducing the workingman to starvation wages, and taxing the few imported comforts of his table may excite the flippant comment of the gold sharks, but it is a horse of another color to the people who foot the bill.

But back of all this—does it mean that the effort to establish the gold standard is working hand in hand with the effort to paralyze tariff reform?

Taxes and Currency in Mexico.

An American who has large planting interests in Mexico gives an interesting account of the workings of the financial and taxing systems of that country.

Mexico imposes taxes in cities and towns on almost every form of trade. The middleman must bear the greater share of the burden of taxation, and of course the consumer indirectly feels it. But the agricultural producer is almost entirely exempt. For example, a plantation yielding an annual income of several thousand dollars was taxed only $2.50 last year. It is the Mexican idea that light taxes in the agricultural districts will draw immigration and encourage the development of the planting interests which will in future be the country's greatest source of wealth. This policy is drawing colonists from Europe and the United States, and is working satisfactorily.

The currency of Mexico is based on the silver standard. Money is abundant, and despite the drawback of two bad crop seasons there have been no failures and business suspensions worth noting. The Mexican bankers are unable to understand the muddled state of mind of our people in regard to the silver question. They are unanimous in the opinion that we are going to miss a great opportunity if we fail to remonetize silver. By upholding the white metal the United States would naturally draw and control the trade of Mexico, Central and South America, and leave Europe cut off from nearly the whole of the western hemisphere. Now, as we can do without Europe better than she can do without us, it is safe to say that if we take a bold stand for bimetallism it will force her to dance to our music in order to get her share of the trade of the silver countries.

This is the way the Mexican bankers and statesmen talk, and they are thoroughly familiar with the whole situation. Our monometallists by no means monopolize all of the financial wisdom of the universe.

Cause and Effect.

1. Cause.

One postoffice in Montgomery. Postmaster, $3,000 per annum. Colonel W. W. Screws, postmaster, and a good one, too.

2. Effect.

One newspaper in Montgomery, The Advertiser. Proprietor, Colonel W. W. Screws, who thus exudes from Washington:

> Washington, September 11.—(Special.)—By next Saturday night it was at one time hoped that the fate of Mr. Wilson's oft-discussed bill would be decided in the senate. There is a strong movement on foot to so modify the bill in the senate that the silver coinage democrats will be brought into line with the repeal people. If an endorsement of this action by the president can be had it will be a go, but if not it will be nipped in its infancy. There is one thing that Mr. Cleveland has impressed upon the people of this country, and that is that he has a mind and will of his own and that he knows full well how and when to use them. When the chief executive once makes up his mind one can risk a few sous that whatever the result of his deliberations they are pretty sure to be correct. Mr. Cleveland convinced the people of this country when they "sent him up to the white house for four years" in 1884 that he was not a figurehead. He proved to them then, as he is proving to them now, that he is the president of the United States in fact as well as in name. It has been a long, long time since any president has wielded the influence here that Mr. Cleveland does. He is not afraid to speak his thoughts and the people have a great deal more respect for him for doing so. His tremendous influence was shown by the vote of the lower house on the silver question. Why, before that famous message was read to the house by Mr. Kerr there were scarcely any repeal men—they were nearly all for certain conditions before repealing the iniquitous act which John Sherman has the grace to be ashamed to acknowledge as an offspring of his own brain. It will be safe to say that had the vote been put by Speaker Crisp on the first assembling the antirepeal men would have had a very handsome majority, but when the vote was finally taken in the house the conditions of things showed a wonderful transformation that caused the atmosphere over the extreme silver men to be studded with thick, large gobs of gloom, which have never been dispersed. W. W. S.

The Increase of Train Robbing.

The robbery of the train on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, reported in our news columns this morning, is one of the most notable crimes of its class that ever occurred in this country.

If train robbing is to continue it will be necessary for all passenger trains to carry an armed guard strong enough to successfully resist any ordinary attack. Even then the danger of train wrecking will require still further precautions. It would be a good idea to provide the death penalty for robbing or wrecking trains or for attempting either of those offenses.

Long before train robbers made their appearance the late Senator Ben Hill, in his "Notes on the Situation," predicted that the centralization of this government would breed anarchy, and he drew the following picture of the evils that might be expected:

> Among them will be the prostration of commerce; the paralysis of all industrial agencies and pursuits; the repudiation of all debts—national, state and individual—the disregard of all legal sanctions; the removal of all restraints upon the wicked; the withdrawal of protection from the helpless and the good; the demoralization of men; the prostitution of women; the starvation of children; the rise and fall of factions; the burning and sacking of cities, and the general devastation of the country. Robbers will fill our mountains and forests; assassins will come boldly forth from all hiding places; civil wars and insurrections will multiply; leaders and followers will slay and be slain; clans of burglars and thieves will hunt the rich as herds of buffalo hunt the green pastures, and insatiate wickedness will tear and rend all that is pure and good, as the hungry lion when fleshing his tooth in the young and tender fawn.

Now, that our government is being centralized, not by a rule of force, but under the oppressive conditions of financial monopoly, we see Mr. Hill's predictions taking shape. We see depression, demoralization, mountains and forests filled with robbers, burglars and thieves hunting the rich and anarchy organized in our large cities. The increase of train robbing is in itself an unexpected realization of a part of the prophecy which we have quoted.

But the problem of the moment is how to catch the criminals and how to prevent such crimes in the future.

Our Minister to Bolivia.

Charles H. J. Taylor, of Kansas, who has just been appointed United States minister to the Spanish-American republic of Bolivia, is a negro lawyer well known in Georgia and in Atlanta, where he formerly resided.

Taylor is a democrat, and when he was given the mission to the negro republic of Liberia, under Mr. Cleveland's first administration, the appointment was generally commended. He has continued an active democrat ever since, and his present selection as the representative of our government at the capital of a white republic shows that Mr. Cleveland holds him in very high esteem.

It is very evident that the president knows no color line in public affairs. Now, that he has established the precedent of sending a black man to represent us at La Paz, it would not be surprising should he give other important foreign missions to colored democrats of recognized ability.

As Mr. Cleveland has shown his willingness to abolish all race distinctions, the Spanish-Americans of Bolivia will, of course, meet him half way. They have negroes in their own country and if they do not send a black man as their next minister to Washington they will be singularly obtuse and regardless of the amenities of diplomatic intercourse.

Minister Taylor will be pleasantly situated at La Paz. The Bolivian capital is a fine city of nearly 100,000 inhabitants, with good hotels, theaters, colleges, newspapers and a handsome plaza. The better classes are well educated and dress in the latest Paris fashions, and the senoritas are said to be very charming. The representatives of the European governments with their families make up a distinguished circle of society to which Minister Taylor will be a picturesque and unexpected accession.

It is not to be supposed that the question of color will be raised. If Mr. Cleveland can ignore it surely the government of Bolivia and the British, French and German diplomats there resident will follow suit.

There should be closer trade relations with this interesting South American country, with its vast resources and products in the shape of sheep, cattle, precious metals, guano, coffee, cinchona bark and nitrate of soda. If Minister Taylor accomplishes nothing more he will doubtless elevate the status of the negroes, who have heretofore been kept in the background by the mixed Spanish and Indian ruling classes of Bolivia.

A Lively Campaign Coming.

It goes without saying that the next state campaign will be lively from start to finish. The people have been doing a good deal of thinking during the past year; they have been debating the question of platforms in a more intelligent manner, perhaps, than heretofore, and they are going to make candidates "read their titles clear" before casting their votes for them.

An evidence of this is found in the fact that when one state paper mentions a probable candidate for office another quickly responds, "What is his platform? Where does he stand on all public questions?" And then the burden of proof is with the candidate.

And there is an evident desire on the part of the voters that the candidates put their platforms in black and white, not merely outlining them from the stump, but giving them the benefit of a wider circulation in the newspapers, and by these platforms they must stand or fall.

It is noticeable that the press, speaking for the people, is taking the lead on this line and bringing prospective or avowed candidates sharply round. The coming campaign is, therefore, likely to be clear-cut, with no hedging and no compromise on questions of public interest. One exchange says: "There are dozens of good democrats in the state for every office in sight; let us hear from all of them and then choose between them."

It is some time yet before the campaign opens, but this is all the better for the candidates to be; for, in the interim, they can do some reading and thinking and get their platforms ready to be sprung on the people at the proper time. Such candidates as have already announced, or have intimated that they would probably become candidates, are being widely discussed—especially those who have placed their platforms on record, and there are others still to hear from.

And this is going to be a campaign of votes. We believe that the full democratic strength will be brought out at the next election and that there will be no laggards in the ranks; once sure of their leaders, the democratic voters will roll up their sleeves and go bravely to work, but sure they must be ere the former become their accredited representatives.

Professor Taussig, of the chair of political economy of Harvard university, publishes a long article in September Popular Science Monthly giving the reason "Why Silver Ceases to Be Money." We regret to inform this foreign gentleman that there is a great deal of America outside of Boston. He does not understand this. Those Bostonians are fooling him when they make him believe that silver has ceased to be money just as he is trying to fool Americans with his foreign logic on the subject. Silver may be a too "bulky" for the spider-legged dudes about Boston who do not want to "lug it around," but it has suited Americans for a century—and will continue to supply a much needed want.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

In a few days all of the forty-two iron and steel plants in the Pittsburg district will be in operation. This is positive proof that we are beginning another era of prosperity.

A Brahmin recently lectured in Cincinnati on reincarnation. According to the learned man from the east, as a man is in this life so will he be in the next. He comes into actions of his predecessor was good or bad. actlins of his predecessor was good or bad. The efforts of the previous mortal are clearly traceable in the human now on the face of the earth, and the mortal man today can make the future of his soul what he wants. The future is before him, and he can improve or not, as he wishes, but the soul when liberated has no choice, and the next form that uses the soul begins where the immortal portion was when the mortal became extinct. This belief is the foundation of hope of thousands of souls in the east, and of at least one-third of the human race. It is spoken of with respect, and is a common tie between the Brahmin and the Buddist. In Europe and America, according to the speaker, there is considerable contempt for this doctrine, but in the east when a man suffers he feels that he deserves to sufffer, for the punishment is the result of his acts, if a bodily pain, or the result of the bad tendency of his soul, if a mental pain. Why do children suffer for no acts of their own if the doctrine of reincarnation is not true? The evil has descended to them from the parent, or often further back in the family tree. This must be acknowledged. In the east everybody is impressed with the belief that man is born again and again, and each time reaps the fruits of his actions. There is something more in man than the physical, and his soul progressing, like the wind, gathers perfume as it blows through fields of flowers, or foul odors as it revels in the opposite. The eastern religionist cares little for the physical delights that seem to have engulfed the west, for he knows that the body is but the house where the soul resides for the time being. Man should look beyond for something better. The prevalent idea of heaven and hell is believed to be absurd in the east.

UNCLE REMUS IN WASHINGTON.

Brunswick Times: Joel Chandler Harris is writing some private impressions from the congressional galleries to The Constitution that make charmingly entertaining reading.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Joel Chandler Harris has changed his seat and is now looking on philosophically at the movements of our statesmen in Washington, and giving his views and impressions in some delightful correspondence to his paper, The Atlanta Constitution. Mr. Harris has a way of his own of handling our law makers and the questions that are puzzling them that is strictly original and quite entertaining.

COTTON IN GEORGIA.

Griffin News: The firmness of the cotton market and the fair price it is bringing is a pleasant surprise to farmers.

Roswell Banner: Although our first bale has not yet arrived the business of Roswell is picking up and the wide-awake merchants are preparing for a large trade.

Cordele Cordelean: Cotton still climbs upward and the farmer is correspondingly happy. The people seem to have come out on top this time.

The Madisonian: Better times are surely coming to the people of the cotton section. In easy sighting distance, these halcyon days of happiness are now waiting, and wi'l roll around in good time.

Carnesville Enterprise: Our merchants are smiling and looking happy. The price of cotton is advancing and they are feeling as good over it as the farmers do. Cotton sold today for 7 1-2 to 8 cents and it is still looking up.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Name for the Baby.

O, the country's depressed
From the east to the west.
And still not as poor as it may be;
But the issue that's greatest
Just now, is the latest—
A name for the Baby, the Baby!

Though wheat is as low
As the violets grow.
And still not as low as it may be;
What's that to the double,
Deep measure of trouble
In finding a name for the Baby.

Though silver seems flown,
And gold goes it alone,
And gloomy and barren the way be;
With platforms forgotten,
And six cents for cotton—
What's all to a name for the Baby?

Too Many Like Him.

"What's Jones doing in congress?"
"Drawing his salary."
"Anything else?"
"Yes; spending it."

The brave Brunswick Times begins to look like its old self once more. Editor Wrench and his staff should be voted gold medals for the work they accomplished during the yellow fever siege.

His Parting Thrust.

"You've slandered this here town in your paper," said the foreman of the vigilance committee; "called us all 'mean devils,' an' we're a-goin' to take you out an' lynch you. Has you got anything to say?"

"I have,' said the editor. "Don't make my widow pay for the rope."

No Flies on This Mule.

There is an editor at Taylorsville, N. C., who owns the original kicking mule. The Georgia mule, famed in song and story, is nothing to this North Carolina animal. The mule is one of the white species which are given life eternal, and at present is thirty-two years old and can kick a man's hat off his head, he being on the mule's back.

It is said that Colonel Garrett in a third party speech in North Carolina recently said: "We'll carry our pint if we have to swim in blood." What would that man do if a whole quart were in sight?"

No Use for Such a Man.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox is out in a new poem. One of the first verses runs as follows:

"Wherever you are on a night like this,
Like sweet in your gall, or like gall in your wine,
You must taste that clinging and tender kiss,
That first mad kiss of mine!
How you trembled and clung 'twixt your love and fright
And I gathered you close and tight!"

A man who would mix "gall in his wine," and get tight on such an occasion, ought to be drummed out of the country.

He Just "Dashed It Off."

He was a pale, thin young man, with blue eyes and feelings, and he struck the office about 9 a. m., with a poem and a forlorn aspect.

It was a poem for the times and for sale.

"I just dashed it off," he explained, "in a hurry, at the Kimball house this morning, and I'll say that it's a good one if I did write it. Will you read it?"

The poetical editor took the manuscript, glanced at the title, "If I Had Known," and handing it back to the pale young man, said:

"You wrote this poem?"

"I did."

"Well, now, isn't it singular that I remember all of it without having read it?"

"You don't?"

"But I do!" and then the poetical editor repeated the poem, word for word, while the pale young man held the manuscript.

While this little performance was going on, the pale young man was a sight to behold. His fingers twitched nervously; he gnawed off the rim of his hat band and perspired freely over his shirt front.

"Yes," he gasped, "I'll be hanged if you don't know it by heart, but I'll swear I wrote it this morning!"

The poetical editor was sorry for him, beholding his confusion, and so he said soothingly:

"I don't doubt that you wrote it, my friend. It is possible that our thoughts run in the same channel; perhaps I was thinking out the poem while you were writing it."

"No, sir," said the pale fellow, stumbling in a corner on a pile of Georgia exchanges and perspiring faster than ever. "No, sir; it couldn't be! and yet—I'll swear I wrote it, and I'll swear you know it, without readin' it! I guess I'll take the elevator, if you won't take the poem."

With one hand pressed against his brow, and the other closed tightly on the crumpled verses, he stumbled into the hallway and rang weakly for the elevator. Then, while it was ascending to the seventh story, he rushed into the room and shouted through his perspiration:

"I don't care what you say or do—I'll swear I wrote that poem, damn you!"

The poem was the old, familiar one, beginning:

"If I had known in the morning
How wearily all the day
The words unkind would trouble my mind—
I said when I went away,
I had been more careful, darling,
Nor given you needless pain;
But we vex our own with look and tone
We may never take back again!"

And that's why the poetical editor amazed the young man who had "just dashed it off," by remembering it.

FHE EVANS INTERVIEW.

The Griffin News, in an editorial on the Evans interview, says:

"General Evans will make a strong and, in all probability, a winning race, possessing many elements of deserved popularity with many classes. He would make a splendid governor; in fact, he is almost too good a man for a position that does not require ability of a marked degree. We had rather see him a candidate for United States senator, a position which now more than ever in the history of the country demands men of brains, character and democratic principles."

The Augusta Evening News comments on the interview with General Evans as follows:

"General Clement A. Evans may now be considered squarely in the race for governor, but his announcement is not a surprise to The Evening News. This paper stated a week or more ago that he could not and would not be allowed to resist the popular pressure and that he was virtually in the race already. The Atlanta Constitution has clinched his candidacy and published yesterday a five-column interview with General Evans, which covers the ground of national and state issues squarely, fully and just like the able and popular democrat that we all know General Evans to be."

The Brunswick Times says editorially:

"General Clement A. Evans has submitted to an exhaustive inteview in The Atlanta Constitution, in which he freely expresses his opinions of public matters. Without regard to these the people of Georgia recognize in General Evans all the requisites of a very fine governor. If the movement in his behalf becomes active the people will readily support it."

The Augusta Evening Herald says that General Evans's candidacy for the governorship commands much attention in Augusta, and adds:

"There is no use endeavoing to rub it out that General Evans has entered the contest at a time when there is promised the most intense political sharpshooting that has ever characterized a Georgia campaign. It may be that all interests will center upon General Evans and that his candidacy will preclude the probability of the predicted battle within the ranks of the party. He has put himself on the national democratic platform, and has announced an excellent platform of his own on state affairs. It is very doubtful if General Evans will have a walkover for the nomination, however. We are glad that he has announced his candidacy so early. It will have the effect of bringing out the other aspirants for the honor. They, too, must submit their platforms. Hon. W. Y. Atkinson will ask for the nomination. Hon Steve Clay may present his claims. Congressman Turner's friends may go before the state in his behalf, and it is not beyond question that ex-Minister Blount may come home and desire to be made the standard bearer of the state democracy."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Washington Post: The Waterbury Watch Company has resumed operations. Here is another short wind to the wheels of prosperity.

New York World: Could the collection of an income tax involve any more unpleasant features than now exist in our revenue laws? An equitable plan for increasing the revenue will not be defeated by weak pleas like this of "spying."

New York Herald: Popular sentiment demands prompt action from the senate, and the people are anxiously waiting for a vote. Yet in spite of all this day after day is consumed in tedious speechmaking which nobody expects to change a single vote or have any other effect than to delay the final result.

From the Philadelphia North-American: The proposition defeats itself. A state bank under federal supervision would be a blank contradiction. The change proposed would not be even nominal, for the national banks are state banks by locality now, and state banks under federal supervision. What is to be gained by such juggling as that proposed? Not a more stable currency, for that we have is wholly stable. None can be more so. From what motive does such a proposition proceed?

Louisville Courier-Journal: The more thorough and sweeping the reform the surer and speedier the relief. Every evil prediction is the voice of Mammon shrieking the torment of the damned. Every threat of ruin and confusion is the devil's bellman vainly seeking to sound hell's fire alarm. The long night is over. The dawn of a longer day has come. Presently its glorious sun will rise to brighten every prospect, and, as the painted harlot of protection, her orgy ended and her beauty gone, wends her way over the hill to the boneyard, millions of honest people will rejoice, wondering how the bleared and beastly thing could work so many spells and last so long.

Denver News: The late vote in the house proves that the southern people are true to silver. Ten southern states gave congressional majorities for free coinage at 16 to 1 and unitedly gave a majority of thirty-three. Yet they have seen their influence nullified within the party by a democratic administration voicing foreign and Wall street interests and reinforced with money and presidential patronage. The people's party is organized in every one of these states which so singually proved their devotion to the silver cause and will in future elections be used to give that force to the will of the people, which the democratic party failed to do.

GEORGIA AND THE BABY.

Augusta Chronicle: It begins to look as if Mrs. Cleveland's words are true—there will be but one Grover.

Savannah News: The new arrival at the white house can never be president, unless woman suffrage should make extraordinary strides during the next thirty years.

Augusta Herald: If Mrs. Cleveland wants instructions as to the proper name for the additional Cleveland heir, she should write at once to our crowd of girls.

Rome Hustler: They tell us that Mr. Cleveland is thoroughly in touch with goldbugs and Wall street. That may be so, but in family affairs, seems like he knows something of "a poor man's luck."

Griffin News: It is a pity that Mr. Cleveland should carry his obstinate perversity even into the affairs of his family. The press and public having been told to expect a boy—in fact, a boy being almost demanded by the exigencies of the occasion, if not by the democratic platform—any other man would have yielded to the pressure, and yet, by this very sign, every one knowing the character of the father might have foretold that it would be a girl.

GEORGIA PRESS PERSONALS.

Rome Tribune: Colonel O. I. Graves says it is a fortunate man these times who has a good house and a garden—all in his wife's name.

Rome Tribune: Captain C. Rowell, who did an important service to the state in the compilation of the last code, is likely to be selected as one of the compilers of the new code which will probably be ordered by the legislature. He has high endorsements for the work from Chief Justice Bleckley and all the judges of the supreme court.

Brunswick Times: Mrs. Felton has furnished The Atlanta Constitution with one of her characteristic salty letters in which she severely criticises the present administration, and takes a gloomy view of democratic actions. Mrs. Felton is, however, extremely entertaining, whatever her mood.

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: General P. M. B. Young, the United States minister to Guatemala, is writing to Georgia friends some enthusiastic letters about that country. The gallant general says that the men are affable and courteous and the ladies handsome, but not so lovely and beautiful as our own Georgia girls. General Young is aware that he must come back to Georgia some of these days.

LIFE IN GEORGIA.

Rockdale Banner: There is enough courting going on in Sheffield for several marriages during the fall.

Blue Ridge Post: It cannot be said any longer that we are stingy. Yesterday we gave the last nickel we had to the blind organ grinder and went away happy.

Cherokee Advance: Mr. "Lit" Hanes still wears his leather "galluses," by which means of economy he manages to keep corn in his crib for sale to the better dressed gentry. Uncle Lit is one of our main "standbys."

Statesboro Star: Just at this time everything is unusually dull in this town, this affords an excellent chance for somebody to start up a brand new sensation and make a name for themselves.

Houston Home-Journal: A young man was in the store at Deunard looking at some calico. Of the clerk he asked: "What do you call this?" "Cloth," said the clerk. "Yes," said the young man, "but is it wool or cotton?" "Cotton," said the clerk, "in financial distress."

STATE PRESS COMMENT.

Brunswick Times-Advertiser: Is there any law in Georgia authorizing a shotgun cordon around a city of 10,000 population because there is a sick man in its boundary?

Senoia Enterprise-Gazette: Politics are getting warm this far in advance of the election. Even the cabinet members are making out a slate for the next administration.

Barnesville Gazette: Georgia is to be congratulated on the good material she has from which to make a governor and United States senator.

Barnesville Gazette: We do not believe the third party will ever amount to anything in opposition to the democracy again. Its weakness caused its death.

Albany Herald: A recent visitor to Washington says that $1 in Georgia will go further than $5 at the Capital City. They should try the clearing house certificate up there.

Gwinnett Herald: Eighteen hundred and ninety-four will see warm times in Georgia, if the present indications are to be relied on, and as the campaign is opening so early we may expect it to be fought with vigor from one end of the state to the other.

Milton Enterprise: Each county should have a county chaingang in which to work all criminals sentenced for a term less than one year. In cases where the county is too small to justify the establishment of a county chaingang, the counties in a senatorial district might be combined to make a chaingang.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"The governorship race seems to be on in earnest," said a well-known gentleman from Bartow, who was in Atlanta yesterday, and who talked about the situation only on condition that his name be not mentioned.

"You see," said he, "I am a business man and not a politician, and I do not care to get mixed up in political discussions. As matters stand now, however, I have never seen north Georgia more solid for anybody than it is for Steve Clay for governor. I have heard from almost every county in the northern part of the state, and I believe that Steve Clay will carry every county between the Chattahoochee river and the Tennessee line. He has friends in every county in Georgia, made by his long and splendid service in the legislature, and they are going to work for him like beavers. He is young and active, and has never been defeated before the people, is the most energetic worker in Georgia and the best fighter in seven states. When he goes fully into a campaign and stirs the boys up, you will see him shake the state from center to circumference, and if he don't come to the convention with the biggest backing of any candidate out I am the most mistaken man in Georgia."

Continuing, the same gentleman asked how the people of Atlanta would stand on the governorship, and without stopping for a reply, said:

"Surely, surely, Steve Clay will have no opposition in Atlanta. Will he? It does look to me if there is a man in Georgia who should receive the vote of Fulton county, it is Clay. Atlanta never had a better friend than Steve Clay showed himself to be during his whole service in the legislature. She never needed a champion that he was not there to fight her battles on the floor. She was never attacked that he was not there to come to her rescue. She never asked anything before the legislature that he did not give it his hearty support. I remember two famous fights for appropriations to the Technological school, in one of which Steve Clay left the speaker's chair, and by his active fight on the floor of the house, carried the day. In all matters in which Atlanta has been interested he has always been her devoted friend and he certainly ought to receive, and I believe will receive, the support and encouragement of this county, which he now represents in the senate."

"In our section of the state," said Colonel Frank Colley, of Washington, who is here, "there has not as yet been much talk on state politics, but General Evans has many friends in Wilkes and Elbert, and if he's a candidate for governor he will have many supporters. You see, a Wilkes company and an Elbert company were with the general in the war, and all the boys who were with him are enthusiastic over him. As I say, however, there has not been much political talk. The farmers have been kept busy looking after home interests and congress has furnished the theme for conversation for leisure hours. I am not one to make dire predictions, but unless this congress does something to relieve the needs of the people there may be trouble ahead, politically. By the way, I don't want to criticise anybody, but there was a great deal in the alleged trouble between the third party people and the democrats of Washington upon the occasion of Tom Watson's visit that was talk and nothing else. The governor, of course, acted as seemed to be best with the lights that were before him, but there never was any real occasion for a scare. That talk about the third party people of our section as if they were an armed mob was altogether uncalled for. There are no better people in the state than the people of Wilkes and the surrounding counties. There has been some talk among extremists of boycotting Washington on account of that trouble, but the leading third party men are opposed to any such action.

"This thing of arraying country against town and city," continued Colonel Colley, "is wrong in itself and is unfortunate to all concerned. We are one people and our interests are identical. I believe the day is at hand when we will see a revival of interest in the country and our agricultural interests will be given decided impetus. The tendency has been to build up the towns at the expense of the country, but right now there is more demand for farm properties in Wilkes than there has been at any time in a good many years. Desirable lands bring a better price than they have for a long time and with a better corn crop than ever before, plenty of home supplies of all kinds and a fair crop of cotton, the farmers of Wilkes are not making very great complaint of the hard times. They feel the financial straits less, I believe than do the merchants in the towns."

"You can put Douglas down for either Steve Clay or Bill Atkinson for governor," was the reply of Dr. Whitley, of Douglasville, to a question about politics in his section. "We are very friendly to both men, and while either would suit us, we hope they won't both be in the race. Both are in touch with the people. You may put it down as certain that the people are not going to elect anybody governor who is not thoroughly in sympathy with their demands. We in Douglas believe that the democrats in congress should stand flat-footed on the democratic platform; should enact such legislation as the party promised the people would be enacted, and then should adjourn. And the party should act as a party; the democrats are responsible to the people and they should settle all matters of grave importance like this financial question in party caucus. The people who are doing the loudest talking about this being a 'business question' and 'above the plane of partizanship, will be the loudest to cry for a caucus on the tariff question, which is in its very essence a 'business' question. The people are going to hold the democratic party responsible for sins of omission and of commission as well."

Captain G. G. Greenough, of the Fourth artillery, returned yesterday to Fort Monroe. "I came over on some personal business," said he, "and hurry back tonight. Yes, the Fourth is nicely located, but the quarters are not nearly as desirable as these at Fort McPherson. Of course the houses and the quarters of the men are not as new as these at Atlanta, and then, too, they are not nearly so well arranged. We are, however, well pleased with the post, which is a most desirable one. The officers of the Fourth often talk of their stay at Atlanta, for all of them made warm friendships here."

Dr. W. A. Candler, of Emory, spent yesterday in the city, registering at the Markham.

Dr. A. V. Cortelyau, of Marietta, was among the Markham's guests yesterday.

Captain James White, treasurer of the Athens National bank, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. M. Francis, of Hartford, Conn., who is combining business with pleasure in his tour through the south, took in Atlanta yesterday, making the Markham his headquarters.

Mr. Harry Hodgson, one of the brightest students at the university, was in the city yesterday. He accompanied his mother as far as Atlanta.

Mr. Herbert Choate, of Athens, was in the city also.

From Hotel Registers.

Among the guests of the hotels yesterday were:

The Kimball—Mr. Frank D. Aiken and Mr. W. G. Brantley, Brunswick; Mrs. W. D. McCrocker, Sanford, Fla.; Mr. H. G. Mann, St. Paul, Minn.; Mr. W. S. Wilson, Akron, O.; Mr. R. T. Stedman, Winston, N. C.; Mr. Thomas Collender, Nashville, Tenn.; Mr. B. M. Hawley, Cleveland, O.; Mr. Charles L. Davis, Warm Springs; Mr. H. Walerman, Macon; Mr. D. Y. McRea, Lumber City; Mr. A. G. Fisher, Creighton.

The Aragon—Mr. Thomas F. Cunningham, Chicago; Mr. D. M. Agey and Mr. John B. Harris, Chattanooga; Mr. W. B. Jennings and wife, Macon; Mr. George N. Hartman, New York; Mr. D. S. Field, Chattanooga; Mr. R. F. Gaut and wife, Tennessee.

At the Markham—Mr. T. C. Dismukes, La. George; Mr. Alfred Foster, Sanford, Fla.; Mr. W. H. Burke and wife, Guyton; Mr. J. T. Murphy, Newark, O.; Mr. T. F. Leak, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. George Dewson and family, of Jacksonville, Fla.; Mr. James Doyle, Augusta.

A GREAT GOBBLE.

The Atlanta Traction Railway Company Scores a Scoop.

A GRAND STREET RAILWAY SYSTEM

Through Cars to Run from McPherson Barracks to East Lake—All About the Sale Yesterday.

The Atlanta Traction Company has purchased the Atlanta City street railway with all its lines, equipments and franchises.

This gives Atlanta another grand line of city railways and places the city along with the leading cities of the country in point of rapid transit. It is just what Atlanta has wanted. It is a great step towards improving transportation along the busy streets of the city and it means very much for the improvement of Atlanta's best interests.

The deal was made yesterday at a meeting of the stockholders of the Atlanta Traction Company held in the office of the president, Mr. T. B. Felder, Jr., and will take effect today.

It was quick business.

Today the Atlanta City Street Railway Company will turn over all of its property to the Atlanta Traction Company. It will give up its cars, its lines and its franchises on those streets over which it had contemplated building new lines. According to the terms of the sale it was a complete gobble of property, rights and privileges, good will being thrown in to boot the bargain.

Mr. T. B. Felder, Jr., will continue president of the Atlanta Traction Company, having under his control the lines to Decatur, Edgewood, Kirkwood, East Lake and other points in suburbs and city traversed by the old company.

The board of directors of the company will hereafter consist of nine members instead of five as heretofore. Two new directors were elected at the meeting of stockholders yesterday directly after the deal had been made, Mr. G. V. Gress and Mr. W. M. Scott.

The board of directors now consists of the following: T. B. Felder, Jr., J. K. Hines, E. T. Shubrick, E. B. Rosser, W. H. Rosser, G. V. Gress and W. M. Scott. The other two members to complete the membership of nine will in all probability be taken from the board of directors of the old company that has been bought out by the deal.

There will be but one superintendent of the company, all of the lines being consolidated under the management of the Atlanta Traction Company. The superintendent will be elected at a subsequent meeting of the board of directors. Mr. J. M. High is the present superintendent of the Atlanta Traction Company and Mr. W. H. Reynolds is superintendent of the Atlanta City Railway Company. It is not known who the new superintendent will be.

The Scope of the System.

It is a great system of street railways formed by this consolidation.

It extends from Decatur, six miles from Atlanta, to McPherson barracks, three miles to the other side of the city. It traverses the busiest and leading streets of Atlanta.

The proper connections will be made between the two lines in the near future. The line of the old Atlanta City Street Railway Company running into the city from Decatur at the Markham house with the extended to the Grand opera house. The extension will be continued up Erwin street to Hilliard, from Hilliard to Ellis, from Ellis along Church to Fortyth, connecting with the line of the Atlanta Traction Company there. The extension will be made at once and will be in operation within thirty days.

From Barracks to East Lake.

Through cars will be run from the barracks on one side of town to East Lake on the other.

Other cars will be sent right through the heart of the city from Grant park to Decatur.

All of the other schedules will be revised and made more perfect and it is clear at a glance what will be the result of the deal in combining these two extensive lines of railways.

Every street that is traversed by the two systems today will have a better schedule with the consolidation of the schedules between the terminal points.

Tickets over all of the lines will be issued as soon as the cars are moving.

Mr. Felder's Idea.

It was published in The Constitution last Sunday that such a deal was in the air. It was stated that Mr. T. B. Felder, Jr., president of the Atlanta Traction Company had been working to secure such a consolidation for weeks and days.

It has always been Mr. Felder's idea to enlarge the service of the Atlanta Traction Company and since he was made president of it he has been quietly at work inaugurating many improvements in the line and its equipment. He recently sent the cars of the company shooting over the new bridge across Forsyth street, thus running them right into the heart of Atlanta. He wanted more outlets for the company and has worked to secure them.

As to the Price Paid.

Nothing is given out yet as to the price the Atlanta Traction Company paid for the lines of the Atlanta City street railway. Indeed, it is even hinted that the price is to be more definitely fixed by appraisement, though this is not vouched for by any of the stockholders who attended the meeting yesterday when the deal was made. Those who were there refused to talk about the price, saying it was to be told later.

They said Mr. Aaron Haas, president of the Atlanta City Street Railway Company, came to the meeting on behalf of the stockholders of his company with a written proposition from them to sell. The terms were finally agreed upon and the deal was made.

ANOTHER ROBBERY.

A Negro Held Up and Robbed on the Public Street.

There is certainly an epidemic of burglary and robbery prevailing just at present, but fortunately the police are proving fully equal to the occasion and the chief perpetrator of the latest crime is already in a cell.

At about dusk last evening Sergeant Ashmore was passing the corner of Edgewood and Piedmont avenues when a negro man rushed up and said that he had just been halted and robbed. The man's name was Thomas Gable. He is a well-known and hard working negro and was known by sight to the sergeant.

His story was that he had been suddenly seized from behind and that two negro men rifled his pockets threatening at the time to kill him if he made any outcry. They secured his pocketbook containing seven or eight dollars in silver.

Just then a bystander pointed out a young fellow who was passing as one of the footpads. The sergeant promptly collared him and searched his pockets. The purse was found and at once identified by Gable. It contained $8.25.

The prisoner, who gave his name as John Duncan, was a well dressed and good looking young mulatto of about twenty-two or thereabouts. He made no effort to deny his guilt but met the arrest in sullen silence. He was locked up at the station and a charge of highway robbery preferred. The other footpad has not been as yet discovered but the police are looking for him.

STATION HOUSE SUNDRIES.

A negro named Henry Mahoney was arrested on suspicion early yesterday morning, and shortly after being locked up took a large dose of morphine with evidently suicidal intent. Dr. N. O. Harris was sent for and gave the man restoratives. In a few hours he was out of danger. Last evening he gae bond and was released.

George McHenry has a barber shop at No. 20 Marietta street. He also had a partner, named Sawyer. Night before last Sawyer entered the shop and carried off all the tools including a couple of dozen razors. The consequence was that nobody could get shaved in the place yesterday, and business had to be suspended. Sawyer has not since been seen.

Officer Conn is in Chattanooga as a witness in the case of a train wrecker whom he arrested some time ago when in the railroad service.

GAVE UP THEIR ARMS

The Gate City Guard a State Military Company No More.

THEY HAD FAILED TO RE-ENLIST

And Were Ordered Disbanded by Governor Northen Yesterday—One of the Oldest State Companies.

The Gate City Guard was yesterday written out of the service of the state by Governor Northen. This was not unexpected. The expiration of the time allowed for re-enlistment rendered such a move legally necessary.

This ends the existence, so far as the state is concerned, of one of the oldest and most honorable military organizations of the state. In the latter fifties, while Atlanta was yet a village, this company was organized by the flower of Atlanta's chivalrous young men. When the war came on the Guard was among the first to march to battle, and right brave soldiers they made.

After the war the survivors came back and helped to rebuild the destroyed city. Some of them are now living and hold honorary memberships in the company. The younger generation of Atlantians have perpetuated the life of this most excellent company and kept its reputation up to the high standard set by its organizers.

The dissatisfaction among Atlanta militaly companies over the aid given the mby the sate is a familiar chapter of newspaper reading. Every company in the city and many others throughout the state shared in the feeling that the state was offering but poor encouragement to her military boys.

Several months ago the enlistments of the Guard expired. The adjutant general mailed the officers of the company blanks for re-enlistment and made them familiar with the law about the matter and the time given for returning the lists filled out.

The time for re-enlistment expired, and the following letter was mailed to the governor by Lieutenant White:

The members of the Gate City Guard, Company B, Fourth Battalion Georgia Volunteer Infantry, have decided not to re-enlist in the state military service under the existing statute, but if such changes in the present laws as will enable them to again at an early day attach themselves to the citizen soldiery of the commonwealth, they may do so.

After this report was received the following orders were issued:

Executive Department, September 11, 1893—Whereas, It has been made to appear to me that the Gate City Guard, a military organization of this state, known as Company B, Fourth battalion Georgia volunteers, is reduced in numbers below the minimum allowed by the act of November 11, 1889, and

Whereas, Upon this fact being known to said Company B, said company has refused, through its commanding officer, to re-enlist in the military forces of the state. It is ordered that said Company B, Fourth battalion Georgia volunteers be, and is hereby disbanded.

Ordered further that the adjutant general of the state at once take charge of the arms and property belonging to the state which may now be in possession of said company.

W. J. NORTHEN, Governor.

By order of the governor.

JOHN M'INTOSH KELL,
Adjutant General.

Adjutant General's Office, September 12, 1893—H. C. Harrison, quartermaster Atlanta Rifles: The Gate City Guard, known as Company B, Fourth Battalion Georgia volunteers, having been disbanded by order of Governor W. J. Northen, the commander-in-chief of the military forces of Georgia, you are hereby authorized and instructed to call on Lieutenant L. D. White, late commanding officer of the said company, and demand the arms, equipments and all other property in the hands of said company belonging to the state of Georgia.

By order of the governor.

JOHN M'INTOSH KELL,
Adjutant General.

The arms and other property of the state in the possession of the company were turned over to the state yesterday afternoon.

If the state law will permit the Guard will continue as an independent military organization. They have paid the first installment on their lot on Edgewood avenue, on which the auditorium is to be built.

WAGON LOAD OF LOOT.

A Gang of Thieves Strip a Barnyard Monday Night.

An astonishing case of wholesale theiving took place on Monday night, and was reported at the police station yesterday. Just outside of the city limits, on Capitol avenue, is a small farm owned by Mr. John Wallace, who lives on the premises. He makes a specialty of raising fine poultry and has a barnyard full of chickens of choice breed. In the barn were several cows and calves.

Some time on Monday night a wagon was driven to the place and the yard literally stripped of poultry. The fowls were put in the wagon and the theives then entered the barn. They took out two calves, which they also bundled in, and drove off with enough plunder to feed a regiment.

When Mr. Wallace got up in the morning he was very much astonished, to say the least, and tracked the wagon of the theives quite a distance in the soft earth. He lost the trail about half a mile away and then went to see the police about the matter. Special Officer Abbott was detailed upon the case, as is at present at work on it. What the theives wanted with so much live stock is a mystery.

AT THE THEATER.

"The Phoenix" was the bill at the Grand yesterday at matinee and last night, and at both performances the company was greeted by good audiences. The play is one familiar to theater goers. It is a well constructed melodrama with many elements of strength; in the past it has attracted thousands of people and it will probably continue to attract until the end of time. Milton Nobles is, of course, the star. Without him there could be no "Phoenix." While not a great actor, he is a well equipped, clever one with a personality that is attractive and magnetic. C. Jay Edwards appeared in the role of the guileless Hebrew and of course added greatly to the fun, his performance being excellent. The company is sufficiently strong; and it is no exaggeration to say that the performance was generally enjoyed.

"Devil's Auction" Tonight.

Tonight and tomorrow at matinee and night "The Devil's Auction" will be here. "The Devil's Auction" never grows old, and Manager Yale announces that this year it is "newer and better than ever."

COURTHOUSE CULLINGS.

In the city court, before Judge Van Epps yesterday, the Atlanta Consolidated Street Railway Company turned the tables. The suit of the Consolidated against A. Mozley was begun. About thirty more on the same line have been filed. The suit is on a subscription. Mr. Mozley and a number of other citizens living near Battle Hill wanted a street car run near their property. They subscribed a certain amount to the building of the road. After the line was finished there arose some dispute as to the amount of fare. President Hurt declared that he was losing money at 5 cents and raised it to 10 cents. The residents kicked and now refuse to pay their subscription, claiming that Mr. Hurt violated the contract by charging 10 cents. The fare is 5 cents now. Upon this suit the others will depend.

The suit of Langley against the Consolidated Street Railway Company was concluded yesterday. A verdict was returned in favor of the plaintiff to the amount of $250.

Judge Tanner has decided to take a trip to the world's fair and will probably leave today or tomorrow.

Ordinary Calhoun, accompanied by his daughter, left yesterday for Chicago. They will be gone ten days.

When Judge Lumpkin opens court on Saturday he will have a lot of business to dispose of.

It has been understood for the past four days that there may be a contest for court stenographer under the new judge.

RAILROAD NEWS.

A Meeting in Chicago to Discuss the Cotton Rates.

RATES TO AUGUSTA'S EXPOSITION

Other Railroad News Caught in the Local Offices—Gossip Among the Railway Officials Here and There.

Some very interesting matters will come up before the meeting of the executive committee of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association in Chicago on the 15th instant.

The meeting is called for the main purpose of agreeing to a schedule of rates on cotton this fall and winter.

The board of arbitration of the association has been in session in New York for the past few days and has had under consideration the question whether there shall be an apportionment of the cotton business this season among the roads composing the association.

There promises to be an interesting meeting of the leading railroad men of the south in Chicago, therefore, since so important a question as this is to be discussed and finally settled. The cotton traffic will soon be on the railroads of the south in dead earnest and then will come better times to the southern lines. The question of export rates and long distance hauls will be fully discussed by the railroad men who form the executive committee of the association and whatever the decision of the arbitrators at their meeting in New York may be the cotton question just now is the leading question with the railroads of the south.

Commissioner Stahlman, of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, left yesterday for the Chicago meeting. Mr. Pope, secretary of the committee will leave this morning.

Nearly all of the railroad presidents of the south will be at the meeting, it being considered one of the most important meetings they will have to attend this winter.

It is said that there will be a falling off in the cotton traffic this winter. Recent reports from the government and state officials tend to show that the acreage is off and that the weather has not been favorable throughout the south for the full development of the cotton crop.

The crop will not be as large as was thought earlier in the summer.

More than this, the idea is advanced by some that the mills of the south will consume more this season than ever before and for this reason the long distance shipments will be cut down considerably.

It is said that the southern mills are in better shape this fall than ever before in comparison with those of the north, many of which have suffered during the disturbances of the summer.

Let this be as it may, however, the cotton traffic will greatly increase the freight business of all the southern lines just at this time and the roads are making every arrangement to handle it, as the railroad people say, "jam up."

The Augusta Exposition.

A circular was issued by the Southern Passenger Association yesterday of great interest to the people of this region of the south and particularly to the promoters of the Augusta exposition.

Four cents per mile one way for the round trip from points within a radious of 200 miles is the rate allowed. The tickets will be good for ten days and will be placed on sale October 16th and continue on sale until November 10th inclusive, with a final limit of ten days from the date of sale.

The circular gives announcement of the further special day rates to the Augusta exposition:

From points more than two hundred miles distant from Augusta, 4 cents per mile one way for the round trip; tickets to be sold from all points in the territory of the Southern Passenger Association on October 18th and 25th, and November 1st and 8th, and to be of iron-clad signature form, limited to a continuous passage in each direction, with final limit ten days from date of sale.

Similar rates have been allowed by the association to the first annual fall meeting of the Southern Amateur Athletic Union in New Orleans October 28th.

Georgia Road Directors.

There was to have been a meeting of the directors of the Georgia railroad in Atlanta yesterday. Many of the directors were absent and the result was no meeting, there not being a quorum present to transact the regular business before the board.

The meeting was postponed in consequence after talking over some of the affairs of the road in an informal way.

Colonel Charley Phinizy was present, but had nothing to say about the business that is to come before the meeting when it is held at some later day.

To the Southern Sufferers.

Nearly all of the railroads have consented to haul free of freight charges all manner of provisions donated to the sufferers at Brunswick and along the storm-swept coast.

There has been a great deal of this kind of freight to pass over the lines leading to the cities where such suffering has prevailed. Here in Atlanta the merchants have been awake to the situation and have sent many provisions and clothing to the poor people in Brunswick and the suffering families along the coast.

The Armour Packing Company sent to Mayor Lamb, of Brunswick, one case of sugar-cured hams, one case of corned beef, one case of potted ham and one box of bologna sausage. The provisions were sent by the Atlanta office of the company and were delivered to the East Tennessee.

SIDE BY SIDE

Two Handsome New Buildings Are Going Up, Overlooking Forsyth Street Bridge.

A. F. Cooledge & Bro. will not enjoy the distinction of having the only new building looking down upon the smooth surface of the new Forsyth street bridge.

Their example in starting a splendid new building facing on the bridge struck another gentleman who has property adjoining theirs as an excellent idea, and he yesterday began to follow their example.

This gentleman is Mr. John W. Alexander, the brickmaker and builder, and yesterday morning he put a force of hands to work tearing away the two-story building adjoining the lot on the south on which Cooledge & Bro. are building. It is his purpose to erect a handsome four-story brick building on the site of the old structure he is having torn away. It will rise three stories above the bridge.

The plans for this building have already been prepared and the work of erection will be begun just as soon as the debris of the original structure can be gotten out of the way. The building will be designed for a storeroom and will make a fine addition to the appearance of the street just at that point.

Mention has already been made in the columns of The Constitution of the splendid new building Cooledge & Bro. are building. It will be five stories high, with an imposing front of iron and plate glass. It is the intention of the builders to ultimately add three stories to the five that will be built now, and make their building one of the best looking in that section of the city.

It seems that the opening of the Forsyth street bridge started a boom in the matter of building in the section immediately surrounding it.

To Save the Tree.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The Baptist brother was passing by the Methodist brother's house in the country town and the Methodist brother was sprinkling with the hose a good-sized shade tree which was badly withered.

"What are you doing?" inquired the Baptist brother, hanging over the fence, neighbor-like.

"I don't want to lose my tree."

The Baptist brother looked at the tree a minute and at the hose.

"That won't save it," he said, with the air of a tree doctor.

"Why won't it?"

"You've got to do something more than that."

"Thunder!" exclaimed the Methodist brother, still sprinkling away, "you don't expect me to immerse it, do you."

TOM DELK CAUGHT.

The Notorious Desperado Safe in a Cell at Birmingham.

HE IS SEEN BY DETECTIVE MEHAFFEY

The Fugitive Betrayed by a Friend, and Now Awaiting Return to Dade Coal Mines, Whence He Escaped.

Ever since Tom Delk, burglar, housebreaker, highwayman and all-around desperado, escaped from the Dade mines he has figured as a sort of will-o-the-wisp of crime.

He has been seen here, there and everywere frequently at several diifferent places at once. A few days ago he was described as the principal in an alleged case of holdup near the city, and the victim told in thrilling detail how he emptied a pistol after them as they ran.

Now it appears that Tom Delks has been all the time quietly cooling his heels in a cell in the Birmingham, Ala., jail.

When Detective Mehaffy went to Birmingham a couple of weeks ago to bring back the two diamond robbers, he was informed by the authorities that they had under arrest an escaped convict who hailed formerly from Atlanta. A negro had given him away, so they said, and they were holding him to await a letter from the prison authorities. They did not know either his offense or sentence and the prisoner had given his name as Tom Smith.

The detective's curiosity was aroused and he went back to the cells to take a look at the man. His surprise may be imagined when in response to his call the notorious Delk came to the bars.

"Hello Tom," said Mr. Mehaffy, "what on earth are you doing here?"

"A niger gave me away," replied Delk, scowling.

"Do you know me?" he concluded.

"Oh yes," said Delk, "I know you well enough."

"Where are Guy McLain and Buck Shiels?" asked the officer, alluding to the two other escaped prisoners who have been supposed to be in Delk's company ever since he made his unceremonious exit from the mines.

"They are right here in Birmingham," replied Delk, "McLain was standing with in four feet of me at the time I was arrested. We all came here together and I am pretty sure the other fellows haint left."

Delk then asked after a number of people in Atlanta, including Chief Connolly, Captain Wright and several of the detective force. He made no effort whatever to conceal his identity and seemed to consider it quite useless to resort to further subterfuge. He said that he had foolishly let a Birmingham negro know that he was an escaped convict and that he didn't dare return to Atlanta. This man went to the police and told the story.

During his stay at Birmingham, Detective Mehaffy kept a sharp lookout for McLain and Shields, but did not succeed in running across either of them. He is quite familiar with Delk's appearance, and it is out of the question that he could have been mistaken in the identity of the man. The prison authorities have very possibly by this time arrived, and if so it is only a matter of hours when Delks will be back again at the mines.

TURNED FROM HOME.

A Sad Second Chapter of the Minnie Fagan Case—Afraid of Ghosts.

Pretty, nineteen-year-old Minnie Fagan, whose mysterious disappearance from her home was noticed yesterday, was found early in the afternoon under circumstances that make the case a peculiarly deplorable one.

The girl is the daughter of Bailiff Fagan, of Judge Coffee's court. The name is familiar through a shocking tragedy which occured some months ago in which one of the children, an idiot son, killed his sleeping mother with an ax.

The home of the family is in Kirkwood, and since the murder the girl, Minnie, has begged her father continually to leave the house and go somewhere else. She said that she was afraid to sleep there at night. At about noon on Monday she took the cars, ostensibly to come to town on an errand, and when she did not return later on, it was supposed that she had simply yielded to her fears and ran away. The police were notified, and several officers spent the early part of the night in searching for her. The last trace of her that could be discovered was when she left the dummy cars and obtained a transfer to the electric line. Beyond this not the slightest clue could be discovered.

Thus the case stood until almost noon yesterday, when Mr. Fagan learned in some manner, that the girl was at the house of a Mrs. Riggins on Fortune street. This woman's maiden name was Mattie Daniels. She married a man named Marion Riggins, who is now in the Fulton county jail charged with cheating and swindling. Her mother lives at No. 44 Fortune, street, and she occupies a cottage not far away.

As soon as Mr. Fagan received this news he went at once to the house, forced his way in and found his daughter and a younger sister of Mrs. Riggins, named Louisa Daniels, who is a shop girl in this city. Mrs. Riggins herself was not to be seen.

When sternly questioned by her father Minnie burst into tears and confessed that she and the Daniels girl had gone to the house in company with two men. The man she was with was named John C. Williams. The other was named Crain.

Williams is a well-known horse trader and is a young man of about thirty. According to the girl's story they met the two men in the course of the afternoon and went with them to the Riggins house. During the night Williams and Crain went away. For some reason, that has not been very satisfactorily explained, Mrs. Riggins went to her mother's, Mrs. Daniels, early in the evening and stayed there all night leaving the girls and their compaions in possession. Just before Mr. Fagan arrived, Williams had called again, but remained only a few moments.

The father's grief and rage may be imagined. He brought his daughter at once to the police station and asked what steps to take to punish the parties who had led the girl astray. He finally preferred a charge of seduction against Williams and Detectives Looney and Cason soon had him arrested and locked up.

There will probably be a hearing in the case today. Mr. Fagan swears he will prosecute all parties concerned to the bitter end. Williams, who is pretty well-to-do, admits that he was with the girl but claims that she went of her own free will. He says that she was afraid of ghosts and would not return home, although he urged her to do so.

SHOULD HE GO FREE?

The Governor Has a Decidedly Knotty Problem to Unravel.

THE LITTLEFIELD CASE BEFORE HIM

A Strong Effort to Secure the Pardon of a Man Who Killed His Wife and Her Paramour—Other Capitol Notes.

Should T. P. Littlefield be a free man?

The governor has the question before him.

Yesterday a strong array of legal talent, headed by Judge M. L. Mershon, of Brunswick, presented an application for the pardon of Littlefield, now a life convict; and they supported that application with eloquent appeals for executive clemency.

The petitions for pardon are numerously signed and are said to be very strong. But the attorneys representing the application acknowledge that there was no legal error in Littlefield's conviction and that from a legal standpoint alone there is perhaps no ground upon which to expect a pardon.

The case is a peculiar one.

Littlefield was a hotel man at Jesup, who killed his wife and a man, named McCall, her paramour, having caught them in a position that left no doubt of their guilt. He was tried for the killing of his wife and the jury, despite the strong defense made, convicted him of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court. Under that he was, of course, sentenced to the penitentiary for life, and he has served something over two years. His attorneys took an appeal to the supreme court, but stopped it, being convinced, as they say, that there was no legal error in the finding of the court.

They ask now for the man's release on the ground that to pardon him is the equitable thing to do, and the petitions they present are as strong in signatures as such papers could well be.

The only case before the governor is that of the killing of the wife.

Littlefield's statement, which is a part of the papers in the case, tells the story of the killing. He is a man, by the way, who has always borne a good reputation and so had his wife. McCall was a boarder at his hotel. He tells of his having suspected McCall's designs on his wife, and of how, on the day of the tragedy, these suspicions increased. He determined to watch for himself. With a pistol in his hand, he chose a point of vantage and then he found his worst fears realized. Jumping from his hiding place he first shot McCall. As the man rolled off the bed on which he had been lying, the enraged husband shot his wife, killing her instantly. He then shot McCall again and going down stairs found the night marshal, told what he had done and surrendered to the representative of the law.

Mrs. Littlefield was sixty-seven years old.

If a pardon is granted Littlefield, it will be equivalent to saying that he had a right to kill his wife, will it not?

Had he that right?

The governor will have to answer the question.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

Showery weather prevailed over most of Georgia yesterday. Fair weather was only reported in a few localities near the coast, as at Savannah. The heaviest twenty-four-hour rainfall in the state was at Gainesville, nearly two inches. Besides in Georgia, more or less rain has fallen in nearly all the other states east of the Mississippi river excepting New York and the other northeastern states.

West of the Mississippi river fair weather continues to reign.

Temperatures over the country have changed but little in the past twenty-four hours. Very hot weather continues in Texas, and it also remains pretty warm in all other states between the Rockies and the Mississippi. In Texas thermometers again on yesterday rose abnormally high. One hundred degrees was reported at Palestine, 102 at San Antonio and 104 at Abilene. Much cooler weather continues over the eastern half of the country than in the western half. Lynchburg, with its maximum temperature yesterday of only 64 degrees shows the greatest contrast.

For Georgia today: Clearing; little temperature change.

Weather Bulletin.

From observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m., September 12, 1893.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric pressure.	Temperature.	Max. Temperature.	Min. Temperature.	Wind velocity.	Rainfall in past twenty-four hours.
SOUTHEAST—						
Atlanta, Ga.,	30.05	68	8	30	81	
Charlotte, N. C.,	30.06	72	6	04	84	
Jacksonville, Fla.,	30.06	74	L.	01	92	
Knoxville, Tenn.,	29.98	72	L.	T	82	
Mobile, Ala.,	29.94	78	10	06	82	
Montgomery, Ala.,	29.96	70	L.	08	84	
Pensacola, Fla.,	29.96	80	8	00	86	
Savannah, Ga.,	30.06	78	L.	00	86	
Tampa, Fla.,	30.06	76	L.	36	82	
Wilmington, N. C.,	30.12	76	L.	22	80	
SOUTHWEST—						
Abilene, Tex.,	29.66	98	14	00	104	
Corpus Christi, Tex.,	29.82	82	20	00	94	
Fort Smith, Ark.,	29.78	86	L.	00	94	
Galveston, Tex.,	29.86	82	12	00	86	
Memphis, Tenn.,	29.88	76	L.	00	84	
Meridian, Miss.,	29.92	74	L.	00	80	
New Orleans, La.,	29.92	82	8	T	86	
Palestine, Tex.,	29.78	90	L.	00	100	
San Antonio, Tex.,	29.78	96	8	00	102	
Vicksburg, Miss.,	29.86	78	8	00	88	
NORTHEAST—						
Palestine, Tex.,	29.78	90	L.	00	100	
Buffalo, N. Y.,	30.16	68	8	00	78	
Cincinnati, O.,	29.94	72	6	32	80	
Detroit, Mich.,	30.00	70	10	14	76	
Lynchburg, Va.,	30.20	64	L.	64	64	
New York, N. Y.,	30.34	62	6	00	68	
Norfolk, Va.,	30.18	70	8	10	72	
NORTHWEST—						
Chicago, Ill.,	29.86	68	16	02	70	
Denver, Col.,	29.58	74	6	00	88	
Dodge City, Kan.,	29.56	88	24	00	96	
Huron, S. D.,	29.60	82	24	00	90	
Kansas City, Mo.,	29.78	80	L.	00	86	
North Platte, Neb.,	29.58	74	14	00	92	
Omaha, Neb.,	29.76	80	10	00	86	
Rapid City, S. D.,	29.50	82	10	00	92	
St. Louis, Mo.,	29.80	76	L.	22	80	
St. Paul, Minn.,	29.82	76	8	00	84	

Left to Die in a Cellar.

Nashville, Tenn., September 12.—(Special.)—A stonecutter named John Wolff was found with a crushed skull in the cellar of Mike Martin's saloon this morning and died soon after being found. He was engaged in a drunken row last night, during which he was hit with a brick. Pat Devine and Mike Halesey are under arrest on suspicion and some interesting testimony is expected before the coroner's jury tomorrow.

A LUMP OF MONEY.

The Consolidated Distributes $10,000 in Wages Among Its Employes.

SCALE OF WAGES NOT REDUCED

During the Dull Summer the Consolidated Made No Cut, but Maintained the Established Prices.

Ten thousand dollars is a good lump of money from any man's point of view these half hard times. It makes a good many good-sized sums of money from the point of view of a great many men, when it is divided up into monthly salaries and handed out to the street car conductors and motormen of the Cosolidated lines.

Yesterday was the August pay day of this corporation, and over $10,000 was divided among the road employes. This amount is distributed monthly among the Consolidated employes, and in turn reaches the merchants and business men generally and is an important factor in sustaining Atlanta's life and industry.

The August pay of the employes was at at the same rate the road has been paying for months—the old established prices paid during dull seasons and flush seasons. This company made no reduction in its scale of wages on account of the financial situation.

It is stated by the road officials that the receipts of the Consolidated have fallen off heavily of late, and that the company, for the month of August, failed to earn its fixed charges by several thousand dollars. Many steam roads of the country as well as the street roads of the cities of the south, have found it necessary to scale the wages of employes, but the Consolidated made no reduction in the case of a single employe. The officers made every effort to avoid a reduction of the scale of wages paid by it. In some instances the amount of service furnished on certain lines has been reduced, and the company has cut off salaries heretofore paid and those have found other employment.

The factory and machine shops of the Consolidated Company, which are located here, have given employment to some of the men who were taken from other work.

It is said that the road's receipts were especially short for the past month, but the officials believe that upon the return of the world's fair visitors and the revival of business, the street railway business will also improve and a cut in wages will not be found necessary.

When asked about these matters, one of the company's officials stated that no conference had been held with any of the men employed by the company on the subject of wages, and that Mr. Hurt, whose duty it is to look after the finances of the company, had not seriously considered the necessity of a reduction, and would not do so until all other methods were exhausted.

There is probably not another street railroad in Georgia, or in the adjoining states that is today paying the same scale of wages paid by the Consolidated Company, and yet this is the scale that was in vogue prior to and subsequent to the strike among some of the company's employes, which occurred about eighteen months ago, and which resulted in a loss to the strikers only, all of them leaving the company's service.

The Horse Was Shot.

Augusta, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—A horse was brought here today from Graniteville with glanders and was shot to death to prevent the infectious disease from spreading.

FUN IN THE WATER.

Captain Sorcho, the Water Wonder, Gives a Good Entertainment at Grant Park.

Grant park was well filled with a crowd yesterday afternoon, in spite of the rain, to see Captain Sorcho in his aquatic performance. They were well paid for their patience in waiting. At the appointed hour the gallant captain appeared, attired in his rubber life saving suit, which is his own invention. It is made in two pieces joined together at the waist by a rubber gasket compressed against a steel band, which makes it a water-tight joint. The trousers and boots are in one piece, and the jacket or tunic and hood in the other, leaving only his face and hands visible. Rubber bands encircle his wrists. There are three air compartments—one in the head, the back and the breast. The captain wears a copper shoe on his left foot which he uses to step his flag.

Everything being ready, the captain plunged into the water and floating at once, with his flag flying and his supply boat, the Little Wonder, in tow, his double-bladed paddle working like a walking beam of a steamboat, away he went for the middle of the lake. A yell went up from the crowd. After anchoring the Little Wonder, he gathered up the logs, which he spiked together and made a raft, which answered for his table. In his supply boat he had a stove, kindling wood, dishes, matches and pigeons, and in a twinkle he had a fire started and table set. Catching a fish, into the frying pan it went. After dinner he washed the dishes and wiped them on his elbow, which caused the crowd to laugh heartily. Lighting a cigar and spreading an umbrella, he lay back upon the water, reading a copy of The Constitution with all the comfort imaginable.

Next came the distress signals and rockets the waterspout, throwing up a high column of water, which was a grand sight to those who have never witnessed one at sea. The captain handled his Winchester with great skill, considering he was in the water. When he brought it to bear on the crowd there was a grand scattering. The floating torpedo went off with a terrible roar. To illustrate how easy he can save a life a boy went overboard. The captain had hime safe, high and dry, before one could say Jack Robinson. Just above the island were moored two men of war of reduced size. The captain swam up to them with a lighted cigar and touched the fuses. Bang! bang! went the imitation cannon at each other. It was a pretty picture. Soon one of them was blown up with a loud explosion and the victory belonged to the other, and as the captain waved the stars and stripes the crowded relled themselves hoarse.

He is an old life-saving man, having served on the lakes in the life-saving service, and he tells some good stories, in a modest way, of his adventures. His next performance will be given Thursday, rain or shine.

"The dignity of truth is lost by much protesting."

It means much to us that we can simply say—we have faith in our Suits this season, for we know them to be right sort Suits. It means much to you to buy them. More than that you couldn't ask. Isn't it worth while to at least look at such Clothing? Fairness to yourself would seem to say so.

And we're ready to show at your pleasure.

ROSENFELD,

Of Course.

24 Whitehall, Cor. Alabama.

Although

The outside work on our building has been somewhat delayed, there has been no delay INSIDE.



We are up and dressed in the newest of the season from top to toe.

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings.

TAILORING.

No need for a lengthy article for this Department; suffice it to say that we are ready with such a line of FABRICS as you never before saw in Atlanta.

EISEMAN BROS.

15 and 17 Whitehall Street.

Only Manufacturers of Clothing in the South Dealing Direct with Consumer.

NO BRANCH HOUSE IN THE CITY.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BRATTON—Friends and acquaintances of Mr. L. R. Bratton, the druggist, are invited to attend the funeral services of his father, the late Dr. S. E. Bratton, from his residence, 72 West Peachtree, this morning at 11 o'clock.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 12 1893.

Mr. S. M. Inman always has a good audience when he talks about cotton. Here in Atlanta men in the same line of business accepted estimates and prophecies because they are always safe and conservative, and because his good judgment and wide experience in cotton entitle him to a hearing. In the north his sayings about the fleecy staple are authority.

Mr. Inman has some interesting views about the present situation of cotton. He believes it is too early yet to make an intelligent estimate of the size of the crop, as there are too many factors that may yet throw up their heads to cut short the output. Frost is one of the most threatening of these.

In the matter of price, he sees cause for hope for the farmers. Several causes have contributed to the present rise in price and these same causes may continue to get in their good work. As regards money for moving the crop he thinks that while it will not not be so easy as last season, it will be found, and the cotton will be marketed all right.

Various estimates of damage to the crop have gone out to the press, and it is impossible to say yet just what the extent of the damage really is. It is the same old game in which both sides are playing for lower and higher prices.

Mr. Inman says:

"The outlook for cotton is somewhat better than it was a month ago. At that time the general depression prevailing over the world and the large stock of cotton carried over from last season, together with the difficulty of obtaining money to move the crop, made the outlook very unpromising. Early cotton was sold as low as 6 1-2 cents. Since then a moderate improvement in business, decreased crop estimates and the light movement at the ports, caused in a measure by the farmers holding back their cotton at the low prices, and in a measure by the weather, has helped to strengthen the market until it is now fully 1 cent per pound higher than a month ago. Even now at 7 1-2 cents, cotton is not dear, and a great many are predicting higher prices. Those who are looking for higher prices argue that there will be a general revival of trade as the season advances; that the crop is scarcely any larger than last year, and point to the recent bureau report as evidence confirming their belief, and claim that the planters are this year more able to hold their cotton and control prices than ever before. On the other hand, there are those who claim that we have already had a handsome advance in which nearly all the causes which now exist for higher prices have been discounted, and that there has been very little revival in trade. As evidence of this they claim that only the continent of Europe is buying with any degree of activity, while small sales in Liverpool and a very limited demand from the American mills do not sustain the claim of much improvement in trade. They also claim that while the crop in Texas has been damaged to the extent, perhaps, of a half million bales the crop in other states is better than last year, and that the total crop will amount to from seven to seven and a half million bales; that the small receipts now are somewhat artificial and not altogether an index of the size of the crop. So you see, it is simply the same old story of each side presenting its arguments for higher or lower prices. You will remember that about this time last year an advance set in which carried cotton up to about 3 cents per pound from the lowest and our southern producers were wise enough to go forward rapidly and market a large portion of their crop. I think they will be wise to do the same thing this year if the market reaches a point where they are satisfied to sell, for if we have a repetition of last year's experience cotton will be lower in the spring than during the autumn.

"So far as I can learn, the greatest damage to the crop is in Texas, though the agricultural bureau makes the damage in South Carolina about equal to that in Texas and claims serious damage in other cotton states.

"As to the increase in acreage of the present one over the last one opinions have differed very much. The agricultural bureau makes the increase very little over that of last year. The Financial Chronicle estimated considerable increases over last year, while other authorities have estimated it as high as 10 or 12 per cent. A conservative estimate among the cotton trade is 8 or 9 per cent increase over that of last year. There were more fertilizers used this year than last and there was less cotton destroyed by the floods in the west this year than last. It is a very difficult matter, however, to estimate the size of the crop in the middle of September. There is rarely as much cotton produced as is estimated in July, and rarely as little as is estimated in September. The question of early or late frost is now a great factor in the size of the crop.

"In regard to the money to move cotton, I do not think there will be the same ease in money matters as usual, but have very little doubt that there will be sufficient money to move the cotton as fast as it is delivered. In fact, now, on account of the small movement of cotton and the large demand for New York exchange to meet the payments of the mercantile trade in the early fall, a great any southern banks are now shipping currency back to New York to make New York exchange, and, as a consequence, currency is accumulating in New York.

"This unsettled state of things has existed ever since the beginning of the cotton season and has been very confusing to those who handle cotton. It is to be hoped we will soon have a more settled condition of finances and that the question of money to move the crop will no longer be a factor in the situation."

Atlanta Clearing Association Statement.

Clearings today	$ 112,828.00
For 3 days	260,324.44

Local Bond and Stock Quotations.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at $1.50@$2.00 premium.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid
New Ga. 3½s 27 to 30 years	94		Atlanta 6s, L. D.	108
New Ga. 3½s, 35 to 40 years	94		Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100
New Ga. 4½s, 1915	106		Atlanta 5s, L. D.	100
Georgia 7s, 1896	103		Atlanta 4½s	96
Savannah 5s	100	102½	Augusta 7s, L. D.	107
Atlanta 8s, 1902	112	115	Macon 6s	109
Atlanta 7s, 1904	109	112	Columbus 5s	100
Atlanta 7s, 1899	105		Rome graded	104
			Waterworks 6s	100
			Rome 5s	90

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Ga. 6s, 1897	94	98	Ga. Pacific, 1st		90
Ga. 6s, 1910	100	103	Ga. Pacific, 2d		37
Ga. 6s, 1922	108	111	A. P. & L., 1st 7s		
Central 7s, 1893	105		Mari'ta & N. G.		33
Char. Col. & A.	98		S., A. & M., 1st	50	60

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
[illegible]	130		A. & W. P.	65	70
[illegible]	40		do deben		90
[illegible]		25	E. At. L'nd Co	125	130
[illegible]	20	25	Cent. Real Est.	133	150
[illegible]		100			

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

One Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The stock market today was in the main weaker. At the opening prices were irregular, owing to the receipt of selling orders from London. The foreigners sold St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville on market at reduced eanings. Soon after the opening American sugar, whisky and Northeastern advanced 1 1-4@1 1-2 per cent and the general market improved in sympathy. The west bought Distillers and Boston and Philadelphia purchased New England. After midday prices began to drop and the room traders at once started in to find weak spots. The covering of shorts recently has been pretty thorough, which is reflected in the falling off in the demand in the loan department and the decline in the premiums exacted. The closing out of this interest robs the market of an important element of support. Professionals were quick to peceive this change, and in the afternoon, with the statements of the Kansas and Texas, Denver, Chesapeake and Ohio, Texas Pacific, Louisville and Nashville and Missouri Pacific for the first week in September were reported showing deceases ranging anywhee from $21,000 to 5172,000, the whole list was attacked. It was reserved for Manhattan and Chicago Gas, however, which are not in the least affected by the shrinking in earnings noted to make the largest decline, Manhattan fell 4 and Chicago Gas 3 3-8. The last named was influenced mainly by the talk of the organization of competing companies. The Grangers, Sugar, Coalers, Western Union, Cordage, Louisville and Nashville, Distillers, General Electric and Missouri Pacific were all pressed for sale in the late trading. These stocks lost 1-2@2 7-8 per cent. The market closed weak. Total sales were 213,000 shares, of which 32,000 were unlisted.

Subtreasury balances—Coin $56,841,000; currency, $7,782,000.

Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 4; last loan 3 closing offered at 3; prime mercantile paper 8@12 per cent.

Bar silver, 74 3-4; Mexican dollars, 59 1-4.

Steling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 482 1-4@482 3-4, for sixty days, and 485@485 1-2 for demand; posted rates 485@446; commercial bills, sixty days, 480 1-2@484.

Government bonsd steady.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Silver at the stock exchange today was dull.

The following are closing bids:

Atch., T. & Santa Fe.	20⅛	N. J. Central	109
Baltimore & Ohio	69	Norfolk & Western	22½
Canada Pac.	75	Northern Pac.	8
Ches. & Ohio	17⅛	do. pref	24¾
C., B. & Q.	84½	Northwestern	99¾
Chicago & Alton	132	do. pref	133
Cotton Oil	34¾	Pacific Mail	14¾
do. pref	70	Reading	19⅛
East Tennessee	⅛	Rich. Terminal	2¾
do. pref	6	Rock Island	65
Erie	15	St. Paul	60⅛
do. pref	31	do. pref	115½
Ills. Central	92	Silver Certificates	75
Del., Lack. & W	140¼	Sugar Refinery	91⅞
Lake Erie & West	17⅛	do. pref	88½
do. pref	68⅞	T. C. I.	15¾
Lake Shore	121	do. pref	†63
Lous. & Nash	53⅞	Texas Pac.	7½
Memphis & Char	10	Union Pac.	23⅛
Mich. Central	96	Wabash	7⅞
Missouri Pac	25⅛	do. pref	16⅛
Mobile & Ohio	13½	Western Union	82½
Nash., Chat. & St. L.	62	N. Y. & N. E	25⅛
N. Y. Central	101½	Manhattan Elevated.	129
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	96	Virginia 6s.	50
do. Class B	95	do. ex-mat. coups.	35
do. Class C	†95	Virginia consols.	50
Louisiana stamped	90	U. S. 4s, registered	110⅛
N. C. 4s	92	do. coupon	111½
N. C. 6s	116	do. 2s	99½
S. C. browns	—	American Tobacco	79⅛
Tennessee old 6s	60	do. pref	91
Tenn. new set'm't 6s.	100	Chicago Gas	59⅞
do. 5s	95	Ed. Gen. Electric	45¾
do. 3s	68		

*Ex-dividend. †Asked.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 12.

Local—Market steady; middling 7¼c.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York today:

	Opening.	Closing.
September	7.01@ 8.07	7.92@ 7.94
October	8.10@	8.02@ 8.04
November	8.27@	8.19@ 8.20
December	8.36@	8.30@ 8.31
January	8.48@	8.42@ 8.43
February	8.60@	8.62@ 8.53
March	8.68@	8.61@ 8.62
April	8.80@	8.70@ 8.71

Closed steady; sales 224,700 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1893	RECEIPTS 1892	EXPORTS. 1893	EXPORTS. 1892	STOCK. 1893	STOCK. 1892
Saturday	5491	11667	2651	7609	244877	441141
Monday	9580	18733	1768	152	251825	452125
Tuesday	10876	13060	6294	700	258230	464810
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Total	25947	42456	4419	8461		

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	8.14	July	
February	8.24	August	
March	8.28	September	7.75
April		October	7.79
May		November	7.90
June		December	8.01

Closed steady, sales 58,000 bales.

Hubbard, Price & Co.'s Circular.

NEW YORK, September 12—In response to the strong American market of yesterday Liverpool sold to Lancashire spinners some 10,000 bales of cotton and opened firm at an advance of 2-64d in the arrival market. This advance was lost before the opening of our market, and the final closing is called barely steady at 1-64d decline from yesterday's prices. Receipts at the ports today for the first time this season approach those of last year, being estimated at 12,000 bales, against 13,000 last year, and the movement at the interior towns in the Mississippi valley also shows a decided increase, Memphis being estimated at 133 bales, against 18 bales a year ago. Under the influence of this disappointing reply from the foreign markets at the opening prices were 8@10 points below those of last evening; and though the market had several minor rallies, the course of prices has been downward until the extreme decline showed a loss of 20 points, or $1 per bale from yesterday. The larger part of the selling has come from the south through the different commission houses and is accepted as indication of a freer movement of cotton to market. It is understood that The Dallas News joins with The Galveston News in advising the planters of Texas to take advantage of the advance and dispose of their cotton before the Atlantic states have an opportunity to supply the wants of Europe and the eastern spinners. About 60 per cent of the New Engirnd mills have resumed work. The other 40 per cent appear to have such a stock of goods that it will be necessary for them to market a portion of their holdings before resuming operations. After the recent sharp advance a reaction is but natural, and it is felt by the trade that the future course of cotton will be determined by the volume of receipts and crop accounts. Clearing weather is reported over the cotton belt. The houses holding cotton for Texas shippers received yesterday instructions to sell at once, though crop accounts from this state show no improvement. From the lowest point of the day the market rallied some 10 points, but at the close of business the execution of some selling orders for Liverpool account caused the market to close 16 points below yesterday. There are many indications that the movement is on the increase, and that the market requires fresh support. Judging from the movement at Houston the Texas farmers have not hesitated to follow the advice given them by their leading newspapers, and the crop will now move rapidly to market. In New Orleans prices have declined more rapidly than in New York, though they believe the Mississippi valley crop will be decidedly larger than the estimate given by the bureau. At present there appears to be no inclination to anticipate a further decline in the market, though the latest dispatches from Liverpool say that the holdings have passed into weaker hands, and that the larger houses are disposed to await further advices regarding the receipts and a settlement of the coal strike, which is causing a number of mills to close for the lack of fuel before engaging in fresh operations on the bull side.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

NEW YORK, September 12—[Special.]—Liverpool's refusal to advance further and comparatively liberrl receipts at the ports wrought a change in the aspect of the market today. January opened at 8.48—a decline of about 10 points and fluctuated during the day in a very feverish way, advancing to 8.53 and declining to 8.40. After it had touched the latter figure it reacted several times to 8.49. In the last half hour, however, the market weakened. The close was steady with 8.42 bid for January. The port receipts are now watched with eager interest, as their volume will be the controlling influence upon the market both here and in Liverpool. Buyers and sellers are alike sensitive, and for the moment the temper of speculation is subject to lightning changes.

J. M. White & Co.'s Cotton Circular.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

NEW YORK, September 12—Today's decline in cotton was a natural reaction after such an advance as we had recently. Nothing else could be expected particularly in such a narrow market. The outside element do not take hold very freely, and thus the support to the market has to come from its own conditions. Local operators are more equally divided in their views than for sometime past, but the short sellers are much more cautious than heretofore. The general features remain unchanged, and we will continue to have fluctuating markets with a general tendency to the buying side.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, September 12—12:15 p.m.—Cotton, spot demand moderate; middling uplands 4⅜; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,400; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 12,000; American 7,800; uplands low middling clause September and October delivery 4 35-64, 4 34-64; October and November delivery 4 35-64, 4 34-64; November and December delivery 4 36-64, 4 35-64; December and January delivery 4 38-64, 4 37-64; January and February delivery 4 40-64, 4 39-64; February and March delivery 4 41-64, 4 44-64; March and April delivery —; April and May delivery —; futures opened easy with demand moderate.

LIVERPOOL, September 12—4:00 p.m.—Uplands low middling clause September delivery 4 33-64, sellers; September and October delivery 4 32-64, 4 33-64; October and November delivery 4 32-64, 4 33-64; November and December delivery 4 33-64, 4 34-64; December and January delivery 4 35-64, sellers; January and February delivery 4 37-64, buyers; February and March delivery 4 39-64, buyers; March and April delivery 4 41-64, 4 42-64; April and May delivery 4 43-64, 4 44-64; futures closed barely steady.

NEW YORK, September 12—Cotton steady; sales 698 bales; middling uplands 8⅛; Orleans 8⅜; net receipts none; gross 3,140; stock 127,376.

GALVESTON, September 12—Cotton firm; middling 8; net receipts 3,746 bales; gross 3,746; sales 6?; stock 30,300; exports coastwise 524.

NORFOLK, September 12—Cotton steady; middling 7⅞; net receipts 459 bales; gross 459; sales 172; stock 5,127; exports coastwise 228.

BALTIMORE, September 12—Cotton nominal; middling 8¼; net receipts none bales; gross 415; sales none; stock 4,031.

BOSTON, September 12—Cotton quiet; middling 8¼; net receipts none bales; gross 2,142; sales none; stock none.

WILMINGTON, September 12—Cotton firm; middling 7⅝; net receipts 330 bales; gross 330; sales none; stock 2,020.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12—Cotton firm; middling 8⅛; net receipts 43 bales; gross 43; stock 7,558.

SAVANNAH, September 12—Cotton firm; middling 7⅝; net receipts 4,016 bales; gross 4,026; sales 1,450; stock 22,883.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12—Cotton steady; middling 8; net receipts 1,562 bales; gross 2,782; sales 650; stock 38,978; exports to Great Britain 1,200; to continent 225; coastwise 400.

MOBILE, September 11—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 593 bales; gross 593; sales 300; stock 6,104; exports coastwise 559.

MEMPHIS, September 12—Cotton firm; middling 7 15-16; net receipts 133 bales; sales 75; shipments 201; stock 7,148.

AUGUSTA, September 12—Cotton steady; middling 7⅝; net receipts 680 bales; shipments 236; sales 562; stock 7,175.

CHARLESTON, September 12—Cotton firm; middling 7⅝; net receipts 117 bales; gross 117; sales none; stock 13,893.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Features of the Speculative Movement in Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, September 12.—There was a good trade in wheat today, and the feeling developed, while somewhat unsettled, was yet very firm. There was a decidedly strong undertone to the market. The opening was about 1-4 to 3-8c. lower than yesterday's close, became strong, and after some fluctuations, advanced to a point 2 1-4 over the lowest point, and the closing was about 1 3-4c. higher than the last prices of yesterday. Trading was larger and there was a broader scope to the market. Shorts manifested more disposition to cover and there was good buying from this source.

In corn there was good trade and the market was fully as actve as yesterday. The feeling manifested was a little unsettled. The market at the close was 3-4 to 1 1-8c. higher for near deliveries, and May was 1-2 to 5-8c. below. The cash demand was quite brisk, shippers and elevator men both buying freely.

In oats, after a weaker and lower opening, the declines being 1-4 to 1-2c., there was an advance of 1 to 1 1-8 and the close was a net gain of about 5-8c. The strength was due principally to sympathy with other grains.

The speculative market for provisions opened firm in sympathy with the grain markets and on the smaller receipts of live hogs at the yards. Offerings were a trifle more free, but on the receipts of some buying orders the local crowd supported prices. There was an easier feeling towards the close, the market losing some of the advance. October pork closed 5c. higher than yesterday. October lard 10c. higher, and October ribs 5c. higher.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
September	67	69⅜	67⅛	69⅜
October	68½	70	67⅞	70
December	71⅛	73½	71⅛	73⅛
May	79	80¾	78⅞	80¾
CORN—				
September	41⅛	42⅞	41⅛	42⅞
October	41¾	43⅛	41⅛	42⅞
December	41¾	43⅛	41⅛	43
May	45¾	46⅜	45⅜	45⅝
OATS—				
September	26⅛	27⅜	26⅛	27⅜
October	26⅛	27½	26⅛	27½
May	31	32¾	31½	32¾
PORK—				
September	16 32½	16 32½	16 30	16 30
October	14 95	15 00	14 90	14 90
January	13 75	14 10	13 75	14 00
LARD—				
September	8 60	8 67½	8 50	8 62½
October	8 37½	8 52½	8 57½	8 45
January	7 72½	7 87½	7 72½	7 87½
SIDES—				
September	10 05	10 05	10 05	10 05
October	8 55	8 75	8 55	8 60
January	7 22½	7 37½	7 22½	7 30

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to B. W. Martin, Manager.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Continued rain in the south and it looking a little more like rain here started wheat easy down 3-8c., and there it stood for a hour or more giving traders a chance to dispose of their fresh line as reports came in from the south that farmers had started their plows. This and larger primary market receipts constituted the full stock in trade for the bear side. Somebody picked up the wheat—a sort of mysterious hand, the crowd say, and then came the liberal exports for the day and a little later the estimates of only one hundred and twenty-one cars for tomorrow. All this time the cables came firm and a little higher and the cash demand was good, especially for the low grades was good and increasing. As we recently hinted it seems to be a bull market and such markets go up easy when once well started, with shorts the best buyers. They were on the run at the close, December selling at 73 1-2—nearly 2c. over yesterday's close.

Corn acted the same as wheat on the start, easing off on light rains south, and many holders took profits while the May options seemed to be severely pounded for awhile. September and October stood firm and later advanced more rapidly than May, partly on the lighter estimates for tomorrow. Country reports of damage to corn by the drought are coming worse and worse, and the cereal is likely to sell very high some time, but a little reaction ought to be due. The market closed strong.

Oats followed corn in every strong position.

Provisions are still very strong from the same causes as of late. Trade was light.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 12, 1893.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, September 12—Flour—First patent $5.00; second patent $4.75; extra fancy $3.50; fancy $3.40 family $3.00. Corn—No. 1 white 60c; No. 2 white 59c; mixed 58c. Oats—Texas rust proof 30; white 43c; mixed 38c. Seed rye—Georgia 85@90. Hay—Choice timothy, large bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, large bales, $1.00; choice timothy small bales, $1.00; No. 1 timothy, small bales, $1.00; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 95c. Meal—Plain 58c; bolted 56c. Wheat bran—large sacks, 80c; small sacks 85. Cotton seed meal—$1.30 ℔ cwt. Steam feed—$1.10 ℔ cwt. Stock peas 60@65c ℔ bu; white 60@65c; lady 65@75. Boston beans $2.65@2.75 ℔ bu; Tennessee $1.75@2.00. Grits—Pearl $3.25.

NEW YORK, September 12—Flour, southern firm but quiet; common to fair extra $2.10@3.10; good to choice $3.15@4.25. Wheat, spot ½@⅝c higher and moderately active; No. 2 red winter 74@74¼ in store and elevator; options fairly active and ½@⅝c up; No. 2 red September 74; October 75; May 85⅛. Corn, spot ⅛@1c higher, scarce and strong; No. 2 50@50½ in elevator; options ⅝@1c higher, closing steady with a fair business; September 50⅛; October 50; December 50⅛. Oats, spot ½@1c higher; options fairly active and stronger; September —; October 32½; November 33¾; spot No. 2 white 37½@38; mixed western 3 @36.

ST. LOUIS, September 12—Flour higher; patents $3.10@3.30; fancy $2.50@2.60; family $1.80@2.00. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 September 61¼; October 65½; December 68¾. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 September 39; October 38; December 39. Oats higher; No. 2 September 26¼@26⅜; October 26⅛.

BALTIMORE, September 12—Flour active; Howard street and western superfine $1.90@2.10; extra $2.15@2.65; family $2.90@3.50. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red spot and September 70@70¼; milling wheat by sample 69@70. Corn, southern dull; white by sample 52; yellow 50@51.

CHICAGO, September 12 Flour very firm; winter patents $3.25@3.50; winter straights $2.75@3.10; spring patents $3.25. No. 2 spring wheat 69@69⅛; No. 3 spring —; No. 2 red 69. No. 2 corn 42¾. No. 2 oats 26⅞@27.

CINCINNATI, September 12—Flour steady; spring patents $3.90@4.10; family $2.75@3.00; winter patents $3.00@3.25. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 60. Corn much firmer; No. 2 white 46; do. yellow 45. Oats strong and advancing; No. 2 mixed 28¼@28½; do white 32.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, September 12—Roasted coffee—Arbuckle's 23.10c ℔ 100 ℔ cases Lion 23.10c; Levering's 23.10c; Green—Extra choice 20c; choice good 19c; fair 18c; common 16@17c. Sugar—Granulated 6c; powdered 6⅛c; cut loaf 6⅛; white extra C 4¼; New Orleans yellow clarified 5½@5⅛; yellow extra C 4⅛@4⅜. Syrup—New Orleans choice 45c; prime 35@40c; common 20@30. Molasses—Genuine Cuba 35@38c; imitation 22@25c. Teas—Black 35@65c; green 40@60c. Nutmeg 65@85c. Cloves 25@30c. Cinnamon 10@12½c. Allspice 10@11c. Jamaica ginger 18c. Singapore pepper 13c. Mace $1.00. Rice—Head 6c; good 5½c; common 4½c; imported Japan 5@5½c. Salt—Hawley's dairy $1.50; icecream $1.10; Virginia 75c. Cheese—Flats 12½@13c. White fish—½ bbls $4.00; pails 60c. Soap—Tallow, 100 bars 75 ℔s, $3.00@3.75; turpentine, 60 bars. 60 ℔s $2.25@2.50. Candles—Paraffin 11½c; star 11c. Matches—400s $4.00; 300s $3.00@3.75; 200s $2.00@2.75; 60s, 5 gross, $3.75. Soda—Kegs, bulk, 4½c; do. 1 ℔ package. 5⅜c. cases, 1 ℔ 5⅜c; do 1 and ½ ℔s 6c; do. ½ ℔s 6¼c. Crackers—XXX soda 6½c; XXX butter 6½c; XXX pearl oysters 6c; shell and excelsior 7c; lemon cream 9c; XXX ginger snaps 9c; cornhills 9c. Candy—Assorted stick 7½c; French mixed 13c. Canned goods—Condensed milk $6.00@8.00; imitation mackerel $3.95@4.00; salmon $6.00@7.50; F.W. oysters $1.80; L. W. $1.35; corn $2.50@3.00; tomatoes $2.10. Ball potash $3.20. Starch—Pearl 4c; lump 4½c; nickel package $3.00; celluloid $5.00. Pickles—Plain or mixed, pints, $1.00@1.40; quarts $1.50@1.80. Powder—Rifle, kegs, $3.50; ½ kegs $2.00; ¼ kegs $1.15. Shot—$1.60 ℔ sack.

NEW YORK, September 12—Coffee, options closed steady 5@20 points up; No. 7 Rio September 16.20@16.30; November 15.95@16.15; January 15.70; May 15.20; spot Rio firm but quiet; No. 7 17⅛@17⅛. Sugar, raw firmer and in fair demand; fair refining 3⅛; centrifugal 96-test 3⅞; refined active and firm; mould A 5⅛@5 15-16; standard A 5 3-16@5⅝; off A 4 13-16@5⅛; confectioners' A 5⅛; cut loaf and crushed 5⅝@5 13-16; powdered 5⅝-16 @5⅝; granulated 5 3-16@5⅜; cubes 5 7-16@5⅝. Molasses, foreign nominal; New Orleans firm; open kettle new good to choice 30@38. Rice in good demand and firm; domestic fair to extra 2⅜@5⅜; Japan 4⅛@4⅝.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12—Coffee firm; Rio ordinary to fair 17⅛@19⅛. Sugar quiet; open kettle strictly prime to choice —; fully fair to prime —; fair to good fair 4⅞; centrifugals, choice yellow clarified 5⅛; prime do. 4⅝@4⅞; off do. 4 3-16@4⅝; seconds 3 11-16@4. Molasses, open kettle nominal; centrifugal nominal; choice 20; prime to good prime 18@19; fair to good fair 9@12; inferior to good common 7@8. Louisiana syrup 23@28. Rice easy; Louisiana ordinary to good 2⅛@3⅛.

Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, September 12—Pork, new selling at $17.00. Lard, prime steam 8.80. Dry salt meats loose shoulders 9.00; long clear 11.75; clear ribs 11.75; short clear —. Bacon, boxed shoulders 9.00; long clear 11.12½; clear ribs 11.2½; short clear 11.12½. Sugar-cured hams 12.00@14.00.

ATLANTA, September 12—Clear ribsides, boxed 11½c; ice-cured bellies 13½c. Sugar-cured hams 12½@15c, according to brand and average; California 11½c. Breakfast bacon 14½@15c. Lard—Leaf 10⅛@10½; compound 8¼c.

NEW YORK, September 12—Pork in fair demand and firm; mess new $17.00@17.50. Middles nominal; short clear —. Lard quiet but firm; western steam 9.12½; city steam 8.25@8.50; options, sales none.

CHICAGO, September 12—Cash quotations were as follows: Mess pork $16.10@16.15. Lard 8.60@8.70. Short ribs, loose 10.32½@10.35. Dry salt shoulders boxed 7.25@7.50; short clear sides boxed 8.75@10.00.

CINCINNATI, September 12—Pork steady; mess $15.75; family $15.00. Lard, steam leaf 8.50@8.75. Dry salt meats steady; shoulders 8.00; short rib sides 10.60. Bacon steady; loose shoulders 9.50; short ribs 11.00; short clear 11.50.

Naval Stores.

WILMINGTON, September 12—Turpentine firm at 25; rosin steady, strained 75; good strained 80; tar steady at 90; crude turpentine firm; hard $1.00; yellow dip $1.60; virgin $1.60.

NEW YORK, September 12—Rosin quiet but firm; strained common to good $1.05@1.10; turpentine dull at 29.

SAVANNAH, September 12—Turpentine firm at 26; rosin firm at 95.

CHARLESTON, September 12—Turpentine firm at 26; rosin firm; good strained 80.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, September 12—Eggs 17@18. Butter—Western creamery 27@30c; choice Tennessee 18@20c; other grades 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@12½c ℔ ℔; hens 35@28; spring chickens, large 14@20c; small spring 10@15c; ducks 18@20c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 15@18c; ducks 15c; chickens 12½@15. Irish potatoes—New $2.00@2.50 ℔ bbl. Sweet potatoes, 60@70c ℔ bu. Honey—Strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½c. Onions 75c@$1.00 ℔ bu; ℔ bbl $2.25@2.50; crate 50@75c. Cabbage 1⅛@2c. Pears—Fancy ½ bu. crate 75c@$1.00; LeConte bbls $3.00@3.50; Kiefer $3.00@3.50.

Fruits and Confections.

ATLANTA, September 12—Apples—None on market. Lemons—Messina $3.00@3.50; Florida $1.75@2.00. Oranges—None on market. Coconuts 3¾@4c. Pineapples $1.10@1.50 ℔ doz. Bananas—Selected $1.00@2.00. Figs 13@18c. Raisins—New California $2.25; ½ boxes $1.50; ¼ boxes 75c. Currants 6@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 16. pecans 12@14c. Brazil 11@12½c. Filberts 11½c. Walnuts 12½@15c. Peanuts—Virginia, electric light 6½@7c; fancy handpicked 6@6⅛; North Carolina 5½@6½; Georgia 4@4½c.

Bagging and Ties.

ATLANTA, September 12—Bagging—1¾ ℔ 5¼; 2 ℔ 5¾; 2¼ ℔ 6¼. Ties—50 ℔ $1.05; 45 ℔ $1.00.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, &c., taught by specialists. 12 Teachers. Time Short. Instruction Thorough. More than 700 graduates in positions in Atlanta. Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S BUS. COLL. Kiser Bldg., Atlanta Ga.

The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO RY. CO.

Are you going to the world's fair or any point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so ask your ticket agent for ticket via Louisville, or via Cincinnati, and Indianapolis; Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Monon. Elegant through cars with Pullman vestibuled trains to Chicago via Louisville and Cincinnati, with magnificent parlor, dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.



CURE YOURSELF!

If troubled with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Whites, Spermatorrhœa or any unnatural discharge ask your druggist for a bottle of Big G. It cures in a few days without the aid or publicity of a doctor. Non-poisonous and guaranteed not to stricture. *The Universal American Cure.*

Manufactured by
The Evans Chemical Co.
CINCINNATI, O.
U. S. A.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. Albert L. Beck.

GOODE & BECK'S REAL ESTATE OFFERS

375 ACRES in Early county, Georgia, 5 miles from Blakely, 6-r. dwelling, 30 acres open, 345 acres fine pine timber; good land, $2,000, or will exchange for Atlanta property.

WOODWARD AVE., 4-r. cottage, lot 50x202 feet, elevated, shaded, $2,650.

M'DANIEL and Gardner sts., new 3-r. house, lot 25x100 feet, $700 on installments.

10 ACRES for $500, 11 miles from Atlanta, 3-r. dwelling, fruit, etc., stables and outhouses; 1,000 feet on public road from Atlanta to Ellenwood.

W. PEACHTREE, cor. Powers st., central, 2-story, 8-room residence, water, gas, bathroom, all city conveniences, choice neighborhood, lot 72x149 feet, $11,000.

DULUTH, GA., 836 acres 25 miles from Atlanta via R. & D. R. R., public and private road through place; 1 1-2 miles from depot at Duluth to dwelling, place on east bank of Chattahoochee, public ferry, one-half of which belongs to the place; 400 acres cultivated and in pasture; stock law in force; 425 acres well timbered, over 500 acres bottom land; about one hundred acres of this bottom in woods; modern farm machinery can be used to advantage on the place; no waste land, not over 250 acres hill or broken land, and this lies very well; soil, mulatto and sandy loam, with clay subsoil, especially adapted to fruits, grapes, trucking, stock raising; can be well subdivided into three or more desirable farms; 6-r. dwelling with hall and porches; rock smokehouse, 2-story grain and cotton house, gin, cowhouse and crib, with wagon shelters; chicken and potato house; fine spring, with milkhouse, convenient to barn and dwelling; 8 tenant houses, four 3 rs. each and two 2 rs.; stables, cribs, etc., at some of these tenant houses; new boat or flat at ferry, $17,000.

Present crop reserved; possession as soon as crop gathered; will take part pay in Atlanta. A first-class farm and a very desirable farm, accessible by a great trunk railroad with frequent schedules, and in the most delightful climate, and convenient to schools and churches.

KIMBALL ST., 2-story, 10-r. modern residence, all city conveniences, between the Peachtree streets, fruit, shade, servants' house 2rs., stable, corner lot 114x200 feet, for only $15,000, on easy terms.

SRRING ST., one block west of West Peachtree, one block north of North ave., lot 60x195 feet, 9 rs., water, gas, paved walks, corner lot, new home, $7,500.

FARMS for sale or exchange for Atlanta property.

GOODE & BECK.
Corner Peachtree and Marietta sts.

W. M. Scott & Co., Real Estate Agents, No. 14 North Pryor Street, Kimball House Entrance.

PULLMAN STREET—New 5-room cottage, only $2,150; $150 cash and $25 per month. This beats paying rent. W. M. Scott & Co.

HOUSTON STREET—An elegant 4-room cottage, in first-class repair, with gas and water; lot 50x220 feet to Cain street; slopes beautifully to the south, has good stable, coalhouse, etc. $4,500 will but it. W. M. Scott & Co.

NEAR INMAN PARK—Choice elevated lot 50x176, $20 cash and $10 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

NESBITT STREET, near Little—3-room house, just the thing for a new married couple to begin housekeeping, in a good neighborhood; lot well situated, 30x100, only $1,100, on easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

CAPITOL AVENUE—A nice 6-room, 2-story house, with porch front and rear, bathroom, pantry, lot 50x150, with cow shed, coalhouse, storehouse, and well shaded, only $500 cash required, balance to suit. This is a chance of a lifetime, and is only open for a few days. W. M. Scott & Co.

SOUTH STREET, near Wallace School—3-room house with lot 50x100, will trade for country property or unimproved lot outside city. Property is worth $800. W. M. Scott & Co.

CAPITOL AVENUE—10-room house, with modern improvements; lovely and very large lot, 100x220. This is a first-class piece of property and well worth examining. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOR RENT—303 Washington street, a nice cottage, with 4 rooms upstairs and 3 in basement, partly furnished; large lot; cheap to an acceptable tenant. W. M. Scott & Co.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

CLERK'S OFFICE, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1893.—It appears from the docket of the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia, for the October Term, 1893, that the order of circuits, with the number of cases from each county and from the city courts, is as follows:

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.
Fulton, 24; City Court of Atlanta, 34.... 58

STONE MOUNTAIN CIRCUIT.
DeKalb, 5; Newton, 1; Rockdale, 2...... 8

MIDDLE CIRCUIT.
Emanuel, 1; Jefferson, 1; Johnson, 1; Screnven, 1; Tattnall, 1; Washington, 2.. 7

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.
Burke, 5; Columbia, 2; McDuffie, 1; Richmond, 10; City Court of Richmond County, 7.... 25

EASTERN CIRCUIT.
Chatham 5; City Court of Savannah, 8.... 13

MACON CIRCUIT
Bibb, 23; Crawford, 2; Houston, 3; City Court of Macon, 5.... 33

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.
Elbert, 1; Hancock, 5; Madison, 2; Taliaferro, 1; Warren, 3; Wilkes, 3.... 15

WESTERN CIRCUIT.
Oconee, 1; City Court of Clarke County, 1. 2

NORTHEASTERN CIRCUIT.
Habersham, 3; Hall, 5; City Court of Hall County, 1.... 9

BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT.
Cobb, 7; Dawson, 1; Forsyth, 1; Milton, 1. 10

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.
Bartow, 3; Catoosa, 3; Dade, 3; Gordon, 3; Whitfield, 6; City Court of Cartersville, 1. 19

ROME CIRCUIT
Chattooga, 1; Floyd, 22; Walker, 4; City Court of Floyd County, 3.... 30

TALLAPOOSA CIRCUIT.
Paulding, 2; Polk, 1; Haralson, 7; Douglas, 2.... 12

COWETA CIRCUIT.
Campbell, 1; Carroll, 2; Coweta, 2; Fayette, 2; City Court of Carroll County, 1.. 8

FLINT CIRCUIT.
Butts, 2; Henry, 6; Pike, 2; Spalding, 2; Upson, 2; City Court of Monroe County, 3.... 17

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.
Baldwin, 1; Greene, 1; Jones, 1; Morgan, 4; Putnam, 2; Wilkinson, 1.... 10

CHATTAHOOCHEE CIRCUIT.
Chattahoochee, 2; Harris, 1; Marion, 4; Muscogee, 5; Talbot, 10; City Court of Columbus, 2.... 24

PATAULA CIRCUIT.
Clay, 2; Early, 2; Terrell, 2.... 6

SOUTHWESTERN CIRCUIT.
Lee, 2; Macon, 1; Sumter, 7.... 10

ALBANY CIRCUIT.
Calhoun, 1; Decatur, 5; Dougherty, 4; Mitchell, 1.... 11

SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.
Lowndes, 1.... 1

OCONEE CIRCUIT
Dodge, 10; Irwin, 2; Montgomery, 2; Pulaski, 7; Telfair, 3; Twiggs, 2; Wilcox, 3. 29

BRUNSWICK CIRCUIT
Appling, 3; Clinch, 1; Glynn, 10; Pierce, 1; Ware, 7.... 22

Total.... 379

Under Rule 45 of the Supreme Court, the following cases will be heard in the order stated, in advance of all other business, to-wit:

(1) 12 Northern, Rusher v. State;
(2) 4 Coweta, Hood v. State;
(3) 12 Chattahoochee, Riley v. State;
(4) 16 Cherokee, Adams v. State;
(5) 3 Flint, Hart v. State;
(6) 8 Ocmulgee, Butler v. State;
(7) 4 Flint, Vaughn v. State;
(8) 5 Flint, Keith v. State;
(9) 9 Tallapoosa, Camp v. State;
(10) 20 Atlanta, Tolbert v. State;
(11) 5 Coweta, Gentry v. State;
(12) 6 Coweta, Jenkins v. State;
(13) 10 Flint, Schaefer v. State;
(14) 11 Flint, Stanley v. State;
(15) 21 Atlanta, Jackson v. State;
(16) 22 Atlanta, Jackson v. State;
(17) 7 Coweta, Hines v. State;
(18) 24 Oconee, Fussell v. State;
(19) 25 Oconee, Howell v. State
(20) 23 Atlanta, Fletcher v. State;
(21) 14 Flint, Greer v. State;
(22) 14 Macon, Dean v. State;
(23) 15 Macon, Pearson v. State;
(24) 16 Macon, Pope v. State;
(25) 17 Macon, Winship v. State;
(26) 4 Rome, Scott v. State;
(27) 12 Eastern, McGarr v. State.

Z. D. HARRISON,
sept13 2t wed Clerk Supreme Court.

LOW RATE SPECIAL EXCURSIONS VIA SEABOARD AIR-LINE.

Round trip, good for 15 days. (Sold only on Thursday until September 28th inclusive) to Norfolk or Richmond and return, $27.75; to Washington, D. C., and return, $30.75; to New York, via O. D. S. S. Co. and return, $38.55. Round trip good until October 31st. (sold every day until September 30th, inclusive) to Virginia Beach, Old Point Comfort, or Norfolk, $27.90. Only through car line to Washington, with solid train via Richmond. Call at No. 6 Kimball house.

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REAL ESTATE SALES.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

No. 14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

The Richmond and Danville R. R. Co.'s lease having expired, I have now taken charge of

The Kiser Law Building

for Major Kiser, and have a few choice rooms vacant.

The building is centrally located, well lighted and ventilated; has steam heat and elevator, and the offices are especially desirable and rent cheap.

Call and select your rooms.

G. W. ADAIR,
14 Wall Street.

G. M'D. Nathan, Real Estate, 18 Wall St., Kimball House.

I am prepared to build good comfortable and complete 5-room houses, and sell house and 50-foot lot for $3,000, payable $300 cash and $25 monthly. Property located on north side, just beyond city limits, and in close proximity to car line; gas, water, etc. If you are contemplating purchasing a home, this is the thing for you.

Two choice north Atlanta homes for sale on good terms. If you want something nice, you can get it here.

$1,100—Myrtle street lot 50x184.
$1,400—Bowden street lot 72x184.
$3,750—West Peachtree street lot 67x205, corner.
$2,250—Spring street lot 54x160.
$3,000—North avenue lot 50x190.
$5,500—Peachtree street lot 50x200, east front.
$1,500—Juniper street lot 50x150.

Fine selection of lots and houses on the north side.

G. McD. NATHAN,
18 Wall Street.

GEORGE WARE, No. 2 S. BROAD ST.

$550—3-r house, fine condition, on leading street; have bona fide offer of $1,050 on installments.

$850—4-r house, new, can sell on monthly payments; $25 cash.

$350—Highlard Park lots, 50x200, facing Ponce de Leon avenue; fine shade, and very desirable.

$2,200—Jackson street, 50x200 to 10-foot alley, east front, near Highland avenue. A big bargain.

$75 per front foot, Ponce de Leon avenue, 100x200, fine shade, best part of street.

$3,000—5-r house, lot 50x150, Smith street; the very place for conductor or engineer on E. T., V. and G. R. R.

$1,300—Gordon street, West End, 53x200, belgian block, sidewalk, gas and electric cars.

$3,750—Conductors and engineerss on R. and D. R. R., attention: 100x265, corner lot, 5-r house, close to your business; easy payments.

$1,500—Vinings Station, 11 miles from city, 60 acres, 30 acres cleared, 30 acres original woods, 15 acres of river bottom, worth $100 per acre.

FOR EXCHANGE.

7-r house on Forest avenue, 64x125, for rent-paying property in the city.

200 acres in Dirt Town Valley, near Rome, 9-r house and large barn, in the highest state of cultivation; fine stock farm for city property.

Humphreys Castleman

DEALER IN

Bonds, Stocks and Real Estate

13 East Alabama Street.

I HAVE for sale lots on Windsor street, near Richardson, 50x160. Lots on Juniper street size to suit buyers; any one buying these lots for homes will have the full benefit of the asphalt paving on Peachtree st. without having to pay for it. Asphalting Peachtree st. has cost $150,000. Juniper street lots in 300 feet of Peachtree; the locality is second to none within the city limits. Juniper st. at Sixth st. is higher than Peachtree st. Lots on Richardson st., between Ira and Windsor sts., high and beautiful, overlooking the city; go and see them. Lots on Peachtree st., size of lot to suit any one, prices according to locality. Juniper st. is right at Peachtree and less than one-half the cost. A splendid brick residence on the north side, splendidly located and close in.

If there is any lot in the city that you especially like and do not wish to be known as buyer, my services are at your command in your interest. Everybody welcome to my office.

S. B. TURMAN,

RealEstate and Renting Agent, 8 Kimball House Wall Street.

YELLOW FEVER refugees, attention! I am selling choice home sites in the beautiful suburb, Hapeville; has churches, schools, fine water and first-class citizens; car fare 5 cents; can sell you lots or acreage for half price. Give us a call.

$10,500 buys cheapest central property on market; rents for $65 per month.

$3,000 will pick up four lots on main street, close in and strictly a white settlement; can sell one if preferred.

$1,850 for Washington street lot, 50x200 feet; will exchange in part for notes or renting property.

$3,000 for new 7-room house; $300 cash and balance easy. Cheap.

$3,750 takes nice Forest avenue home; easy payments.

RENTS—Bring on your vacant houses.

OFFICE—Choice one for rent cheap.

'Phone 164. S. B. TURMAN.

ANSLEY BROS.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.

$4,000 FOR the best 2-story, 6-room house on north side of city; beautiful lot 50x156, right between two car lines and in 150 feet of Jackson st.; elegant neighborhood; easy terms; an extraordinary bargain.

$3,200—Inman Park lot, must be sold, 70x189.

$2,500—$150 cash, balance $25 per month, except $1,150, which runs for 5 years, 8 per cent interest, for a beautiful new West End cottage; lot 50x200.

$1,000 per front foot for elegant central business property in half square of carshed.

$5,500—Capitol avenue house and lot on best part of street, near Clarke street. A bargain.

$5,500—6 lots on paved street, near Whitehall. Best chance to speculate offered.

$250 per acre for land fronting Ga. R. R. and long wagon road front, this side of East Decatur, where property sells for $1,000 per acre. It will double in value at once. 25 acres.

$1,500 for new 5-room house and lot fronting the dummy line at Decatur and in 50 yards of Agnes Scott institute. Must go.

30 acres fronting Ga. R. R., this side of Clarkston, only $2,500; terms easy; elegant site for dairy farm and truck garden. Trains all day.

125 acres land south of Decatur, 10 acres vineyard, 4 acres plums, good improvements, $4,000 on easy terms. Place in good state of cultivation.

Office 12 East Alabama street, telephone 363.

Isaac Liebman

Real Estate, Renting and Loans,

No. 28 Peachtree St.

$4,500 buys a beautiful home on Lee street in West End; easy terms.

An elegant piece of property on Whitehall street, 120 feet front.

$1,800 buys 5-room house, lot 46x100 to alley, on E. Simpson street; a nice place.

$2,650 buys nice new house, lot 50x135, on Ashby street, West End; very easy terms.

Nice home on Sells avenue on very easy terms. Excellent neighborhood.

Linden avenue lot, 44x125 to alley, at a bargain.

100x160 to alley on corner Madison and Atlanta avenues, facing Grant park, for $1,000.

A chance to double your money in 12 months by purchasing a lot, 78x264, on Sells avenue.

The National hotel for rent.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
No. 28 Peachtree Street.

FINANCIAL.

DARWIN G. JONES

No. 1 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.

STOCKS, BONDS, LOANS, INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Correspondence invited in regard to all kinds of southern investments.

W. H. PATTERSON,

Dealer in Investment Securities

50 Marietta Street.
OLD CAPITOL BUILDING.

HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN,

Dealer in Bonds and Stocks. Loans Negotiated.

13 East Alabama Street.

july 16-1y fin col

T. J. FELDER,

Southern Farm Lands and Securities

Will remove September 1st next to New York City, (Offices, 192 Broadway), from whence business will be conducted. Atlanta office will be discontinued.

August 10, 1893. aug10-30t

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
SEABOARD AIR-LINE. (GEORGIA, CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.)			
From Washington	7 30 am	To Charleston	[illegible]
From Elberton	8 30 am	To Elberton	[illegible]
From Charleston	6 45 pm	To Washington	[illegible]
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Savannah	7 40 am	To Savannah	[illegible]
From Macon	10 25 am	To Macon	[illegible]
From Savannah	4 35 pm	To Macon	[illegible]
From Macon	8 05 pm	To Savannah	[illegible]
WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.			
From Marietta	8 40 am	To Nashville	[illegible]
From Nashville	7 45 am	To Chicago	[illegible]
From Chattanooga	12 15 pm	To Chattanooga	[illegible]
From Chicago	5 00 pm	To Marietta	[illegible]
From Nashville	6 25 pm	To Nashville	[illegible]
ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.			
From Palmetto	7 30 am	To Selma	[illegible]
From Montg'm'y	*7 50 am	To Manchester	[illegible]
From Man'h'ster	*10 20 am	To Palmetto	[illegible]
From Montg'm'y	*11 40 am	To Manchester	[illegible]
From Palmetto	2 10 pm	To Montgomery	[illegible]
From Selma*	4 30 pm	To Palmetto	[illegible]
From Man'h'ster	5 00 pm	To Montgomery	[illegible]
From Man'h'ster	12 10 pm	To Manchester	[illegible]
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE R. R. (PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)			
From Wash'gton	*6 10 am	To Richmond	[illegible]
From Cornelia	8 15 am	To Washington	[illegible]
From Cornelia, Sunday only	9 50 am	To Cornelia	[illegible]
From Washington	3 55 pm	To Cornelia, Sunday only	[illegible]
From Richmond	9 15 pm	To Washington	[illegible]
THE GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.			
From Birmingham	6 20 am	To Birmingham	[illegible]
From Greenville	11 40 am	To Greenville	[illegible]
From Tallapoosa	8 40 am	To Tallapoosa	[illegible]
From Lithia Spgs Sunday only	8 50 pm	To Lithia Springs Sunday only	[illegible]
GEORGIA RAILROAD.			
From Augusta	*6 25 am	To Augusta	[illegible]
From Covington	7 50 am	To Decatur	[illegible]
From Decatur	9 55 am	To Clarkston	[illegible]
From Union Pt	*10 25 am	To Union Point	[illegible]
From Clarkston	1 55 pm	To Clarkston	[illegible]
From Clarkston	4 45 pm	To Covington	[illegible]
From Augusta	*5 35 pm	To Augusta	[illegible]
EAST TENN. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.			
From Jacks'ville	6 35 am	To Chicago	[illegible]
From Macon	1 55 pm	To Macon	[illegible]
From Chicago	1 45 pm	To Chicago	[illegible]
From Chicago	7 20 pm	To Chattanooga	[illegible]
From Chattan'ga	12 30 am	To Jacksonville	[illegible]
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	10 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 45 pm

*Daily except Sunday. ‡Sunday only. †Saturday and Sunday. All other daily. Central time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE IN EFFECT AUG. 27, 1893.

NORTHBOUND. SOUTHBOUND.

No. 38. Daily.	No. 134. Daily.	Eastern Time, Except Atlanta.	No. 117. Daily.	No. 41. Daily
6 30 am	5 05 pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar U. Depot, City T'e.	7 30 am	[illegible]
10 05 am	8 13 pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	6 16 am	[illegible]
11 23 am	9 11 pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 27 am	[illegible]
12 15 pm	10 00 pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	[illegible]
12 46 pm	10 25 pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	[illegible]
1 40 pm	11 12 pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	[illegible]
†5 00 pm	12 23 am	Ar....Chester....Lv	2 07 am	[illegible]
8 05 pm	1 50 am	Ar....Monroe....Lv	12 50 am	[illegible]
......	6 15 am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	8 15 pm	—
......	7 39 am	Ar...Henders'n.Lv	6 53 pm	—
......	9 00 am	Ar...Weldon. ...Lv	5 35 pm	—
......	11 07 am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	—
......	11 45 am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	—
......	3 40 pm	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	—
......	5 24 pm	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	—
......	7 49 pm	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	7 20 am	—
......	10 35 pm	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	—
......	5 00am	Ar..Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	—
......	9 00am	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	5 00 pm	—
2 00 pm	......	Lv... Clinton Ar	......	[illegible]
2 42 pm	......	Ar Newberry Lv	......	[illegible]
2 57 pm	......	Ar Prosperity Lv	......	[illegible]
4 10 pm	......	Ar Columbia Lv	......	[illegible]
5 45 pm	......	Ar... Sumter Lv	......	[illegible]
8 45 pm	......	Ar Charleston Lv	......	[illegible]
†7 53 pm		Ar Darlington Lv	......	†7 00 am
......	9 05 am	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	—
......	11 15 am	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	—
......	11 30 am	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	—
......	†6 15 pm	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	—
......	7 00 am	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	—
......	10 47 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	—
......	1 20 pm	Ar New York Lv	†2 10 pm	—
......	5 55 pm	Lv P'tsm'th (n) Ar	4 10 am	—
......	5 10 am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 16 pm	—
......	8 00 am	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	—
......	6 00 pm	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	—
......	6 30 am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	—

No. 32. Daily		Elberton Accommodation.		No. 6. Daily.
3 55 pm	......	Lv Atlanta Ar	......	[illegible]
6 20 pm	......	Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv	......	[illegible]
7 02 pm	......	Ar Jug Tavern Lv	......	[illegible]
7 46 pm	......	Ar Athens Lv	......	[illegible]
8 55 pm	......	Ar Elberton Lv	......	[illegible]

†Daily except Sunday.

(b) Via Bay Line. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk R. R. (w) Via Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Co. Trains Nos. 134 and 127 run solid with Pullman Buffet sleeping cars between Atlanta and Washington, and Pullman Buffet parlor cars between Washington and New York. Parlor car Weldon and Portsmouth; sleeping car Hamlet and Wilmington. Trains Nos. 38 and 41 run solid between Atlanta and Columbia, S. C., with through coach for Charleston, S. C. Tickets union depot or at company's ticket office, No. 6 Kimball House.

O. V. SMITH, Traffic Manager. JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
GEO. W. TAYLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA AND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

ATLANTA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., the most direct line and best route to Montgomery, New Orleans, Texas and the Southwest.

The following schedule in effect August 13th, 1893.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.		No. 54. Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 10 pm	9 25 pm		[illegible]
Ar Newnan	5 47 pm	10 59 pm		[illegible]
Ar LaGrange	6 25 pm	12 07 am		[illegible]
Ar W Point	6 52 pm	12 36 am		[illegible]
Ar Opelika	7 33 pm	1 23 am		[illegible]
Ar Columbus	9 55 pm			[illegible]
Ar Motgomry	9 20 pm	3 45 am		[illegible]
Ar Pensacola	4 15 am	5 00 pm		
Ar Mobile	3 05 am	12 45 pm		
Ar N Orleans	7 35 am	5 15 pm		
Ar HoustaTex	10 50 pm	7 07 am	Sun. only	
Lv Atlanta		9 25 pm	9 25 pm	[illegible]
Ar Selma		11 00 am	10 10 am	[illegible]

NORTH BOUND.	No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.		No. 55. Daily.
Lv New Orleans	11 00 am	7 50 pm		
Lv Mobile	3 15pm	12 10 ngt		
Lv Pensacola	1 5? pm	11 15pm		
Ar Montgomery	8 45 pm	6 10am		
Lv Selma	4 10 pm			[illegible]
Lv Montgomery	1 00 am	6 20 am		[illegible]
Lv Columbus				
Lv Opelika	3 36 am	8 12 am		[illegible]
Ar West Point	4 26 am	8 53 am		[illegible]
Ar LaGrange	5 01 am	9 15 am		[illegible]
Ar Newnan	6 15 am	10 11 am		[illegible]
Ar Atlanta	7 50 am	11 40 am		[illegible]

Train No. 50 carries Pullman vestibule sleeper from New York to New Orleans, and vestibule dining car from New York to Montgomery.

Train No. 53 carries Pullman vestibule sleepers from New Orleans to New York and vestibule dining car from Montgomery to New York.

Round trip tickets to Mexico and California points on sale all the year round by this line.

E. L. TYLER, Gen'l Manager. JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
GEO. W. ALLEN, Traveling Pass. Agt., 12 Kimball House.

FINANCIAL.

[D]ARWIN G. JONES,
[So]uth Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
[STOC]KS, BONDS, LOANS,
[INV]ESTMENT SECURITIES.
[Corresp]ondence invited in regard to all southern investments.

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[?]. J. FELDER,
Farm Lands and Securities
[Ab]ove September 1st next to New [York], (Offices, 192 Broadway), from [which b]usiness will be conducted. Atlanta [office wil]l be discontinued.
[Aug.] 10, 1893. aug10-30t

[Jo]hn W. Dickey,
[Stock] and Bond Broker,
AUGUSTA, GA.
[Corr]espondence Invited.

[RAI]LROAD SCHEDULES
[Showing t]he Arrival and Departure of All [Trains] from This City—Central Time.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE.
CAROLINA AND NORTHERN DIVISION.

Arrive	Depart
[Wilmi]ngton 7 30 am	To Charleston... 8 30 am
[Elberto]n ... 8 30 am	To Elberton... 3 35 pm
[Wa]ston.. 6 45 pm	To Washington... 6 05 pm

[CEN]TRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Arrive	Depart
[Savan]nah.. 7 40 am	To Savannah... 8 00 am
...10 25 am	To Macon ... 12 10 pm
[Savan]nah... 4 35 pm	To Macon... 4 10 pm
... 8 05 pm	To Savannah... 6 55 pm

[WEST]ERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

Arrive	Depart
...s... 6 40 am	To Nashville ... 8 00 am
...lle... 7 45 am	To Chicago ... 10 30 am
...ooga12 15 pm	To Chattanooga... 3 00 pm
...... 5 00 pm	To Marietta... 5 30 pm
...ille... 6 25 pm	To Nashville... 7 00 pm

[ATLAN]TA AND WEST POINT RAILROAD.

Arrive	Depart
...to..... 7 30 am	To Selma... *7 45 am
...m'y *7 50 am	To Manchester... 8 45 am
...ster *10 20 am	To Palmetto... 11 55 am
...m'y *11 40 am	To Manchester... 12 10 pm
...o... 2 10 pm	To Montgomery ... 4 30 pm
...:4 30 pm	To Palmetto... *5 40 pm
...ster 5 00 pm	To Montgomery... *9 35 pm
...ster :12 10 pm	To Manchester... 11 55 pm

[RICH]MOND AND DANVILLE R. R.
(PIEDMONT AIR-LINE.)

Arrive	Depart
...ton *6 10 am	To Richmond ... 8 00 am
...a ......8 15 am	To Washington ... 12 00 m
...lia,	To Cornelia... 4 30 pm
... 9 50 am	To Cornelia, Sunday only ...
...gton 3 55 pm	day only... 2 00 pm
...nd.. 9 15 pm	To Washington ... 6 40 pm

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Arrive	Depart
...ham 6 20 am	To Birmingham ... 6 30 am
... 11 40 am	To Greenville... 6 10 pm
...osa. 8 40 am	To Tallapoosa... 6 00 pm
...pgs	To Litha Springs
... 8 50 pm	Sunday only... 8 40 am

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Arrive	Depart
...*6 25 am	To Augusta... *8 00 am
...on... 7 50 am	To Decatur... 8 55 am
... 9 55 am	To Clarkston ... 12 10 pm
...t...*10 25 am	To Union Point... *4 00 pm
...on... 1 55 pm	To Clarkston... 3 15 pm
...on... 4 45 pm	To Covington ... 6 20 pm
... *5 35 pm	To Augusta... *11 15 pm

[EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGI]N. VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RY.

Arrive	Depart
...lle... 6 35 am	To Chicago... 7 00 am
... 1 55 pm	To Macon ... 7 00 am
... 1 45 pm	To Chicago... 2 10 pm
... 7 20 pm	To Chattanooga 11 00 pm
...ga 12 30 am	To Jacksonville.. 11 00 pm

[ATLAN]TA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.

Arrive	Depart
...y..10 00 am	To Fort Valley... 3 45 pm

...Sunday. †Sunday only. ‡Saturday ... All other daily. Central time.

[SEABOAR]D AIR-LINE. SCHEDULE [IN EFF]ECT AUG. 27, 1893.
[NORTHBOU]ND. SOUTHBOUND.

	Eastern Time, Except Atlanta.	No. 117, Daily.	No. 41, Daily
...pm	Lv... Atlanta ...Ar	7 30 am	6 40 pm
	U. Depot,CityT'e.		
...pm	Lv... Athens ...Ar	6 16 am	5 05 pm
...pm	Ar...Elberton...Lv	5 22 am	4 08 pm
...pm	Ar Abbeville Lv	4 27 am	3 05 pm
...pm	Ar Greenwood Lv	4 02 am	2 41 pm
...pm	Ar... Clinton ...Lv	3 17 am	1 45 pm
...pm	Ar...Chester...Lv	2 07 am	12 41 pm
...am	Ar...Monroe...Lv	12 50 am	9 45 am
...am	Ar...Raleigh ...Lv	8 15 pm	
...am	Ar...Henders'n.Lv	6 53 pm	
...am	Ar...Weldon...Lv	5 35 pm	
...am	Ar Petersburg Lv	3 43 pm	
...am	Ar Richmond Lv	3 10 pm	
...am	Ar Wash'gton Lv	10 57 am	
...am	Ar Baltimore Lv	9 42 am	
...am	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	7 20 am	
...am	Ar New York Lv	12 15 am	
...	Ar...Charlotte...Lv	10 00 pm	
...	Ar Wilmingt'n Lv	5 00 pm	
...	Lv... Clinton Ar	...	1 30 pm
...	Ar Newberry Lv	...	12 43 pm
...	Ar Prosperity Lv	...	11 55 am
...	Ar Columbia Lv	...	11 15 am
...	Ar... Sumter Lv	...	9 50 am
...	ArCharleston Lv	...	7 15 am
...	Ar Darlington Lv	...	†7 00 am
...m	Lv Weldon Ar	5 21 pm	
...m	Ar Portsm'th Lv	3 11 pm	
...m	Ar Norfolk Lv	3 00 pm	
...m	Lv Norfolk (b) Ar	8 00 am	
...m	Ar Baltimore Lv	6 30 pm	
...m	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	4 41 pm	
...m	Ar New York Lv	12 10 pm	
...	Lv P'ism'th (n) Ar	8 10 am	
...	Ar Phil'delp'ia Lv	11 16 pm	
...	Ar New York Lv	8 00 pm	
...	Lv Pm'th (w) Ar	8 00 am	
...	Ar Wash'gton Lv	7 00 pm	

[E]lberton Accommodation. No. 45, Daily.

		No. 45, Daily.
Lv Atlanta Ar	...	8 20 am
Ar Lawr'nc'v'e Lv	...	8 00 am
Ar Jug Tavern Lv	...	7 26 am
Ar Athens Lv	...	6 39 am
Ar Elberton Lv	...	5 33 am

[†S]unday. ...e. (n) Via New York, Philadelphia ... (w) Via Norfolk and Washington. [T]rains Nos. 134 and 127 run solid with [s]leeping cars between Atlanta and ... Pullman Buffet parlor cars between ... New York. Parlor car Weldon and [Wilmington. Sle]eping car Hamlet and Wilmington. ...d 41 run solid between Atlanta and ... with through coach for Charleston. [Tickets at U]nion depot or at company's ticket [office, Kim]ball House.
JOHN C. WINDER, General Manager.
[...TA]YLOR, S. P. A., 6 Kimball House.
[...]ER, Div. Pass. Agt., Atlanta, Ga.

[ATLANTA A]ND NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.
[ATLANTA AND] WEST POINT RAILROAD CO.
[Th]e and best route to Montgomery ...s and the Southwest.
[S]chedule in effect August 13th, 1893.

No. 50. Daily.	No. 52. Daily.		No. 54. Daily.
...10 p m	9 25 p m		7 45 am
...27 p m	10 59 p m		9 02 am
...25 p m	12 07 a m		10 02 am
...52 p m	12 36 a m		10 29 am
...33 p m	1 23 a m		11 10 am
...55 pm			12 22
			2 00 p
...30 p m	3 45 a m		
...5 am	5 00 p m		
...5 a m	12 45 p m		
...5 a m	5 15 p m	Sun. only	
...0 p m	7 07 a m		
	9 25 p m	9 25 p m	7 45 am
	11 00 a m	10 10 am	9 30 pm

No. 51. Daily.	No. 53. Daily.		No. 55. Daily.
11 00 am	7 50 pm		
3 15pm	12 10ngt		
5 15p.m	11 15pm		
8 45pm	6 10am		
4 10 pm			10 00 am
1 00 am	6 20 am		
	7 05 am		12 27 pm
	8 12 am		1 14pm
3 36 am	8 53 am		1 45 pm
4 26 am	9 15 am		2 55pm
5 01 am	10 21 am		3 29pm
7 50 am	11 40 am		4 50pm

...carries Pullman vestibule ...w York to New Orleans, and ...car from New York to Montgomery.
...carries Pullman vestibule ...ew Orleans to New York and ...car from Montgomery to New ...
[Tic]kets to Mexico and Califor[nia on sa]le all the year round by this ...
JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
[...]EN, Traveling Pass. Agt., 12 Kimball House.

THE WATER TEST.

It Is Now Being Made and the Supply Comes from the Old Works.

THE CITY FINANCES ARE ALL RIGHT

So Says the Third Member of the Finance Committee, the Other Two Members Being Out of the City.

The final test of the new waterworks will not be made until City Engineer Clayton and Superintendent Richards return to the city from the annual meeting of the American Waterworks' Association, now in session in Milwaukee.

And after that test is made the waterworks will be turned over to the city formally.

Since Sunday last the water supply of the city has been drawn from the old waterworks and the difference in the pressure has been observed, not only by the firemen but by the people generally. There has been no flushing of sewers, neither has there been any sprinkling of lawns since Sunday, because the pressure from the old waterworks would not stand it. But within the next two days the pressure will be on again and the usual supply of water will be given. President Hillyer of the water board has been passing nearly every hour of the day at the waterworks since Monday watching the work as it has been going on and he is well pleased with what he has seen.

"It may have been noticed," said he yesterday, "that the water pressure in the city for the past few days has not been quite as strong as it has been since the city began to use the water from the new waterworks. The cause of this is that the representatives of the Holly Manufacturing Company are now busy preparing the new engines for the final tests. To do this work it has been necessary to take down several important parts of the new engines so as to get at the valves and make such adjustments of these and possibly other parts as experience in working and using the engines for the past month or so has suggested. The engines are exceedingly large and it is quite a heavy job to move or get at some of the inner parts of the engines. It is from this cause that the new engines have been out of service and have not been pumping water into the city Monday and Tuesday and a part of today. For this reason the city has had to depend entirely upon the old waterworks during that time."

"Before we made the change, however," continued the president of the water board, "we gave the fire department notice and that was given last Saturday. We gave the department the notice so that proper precautions might be taken in view of the difference in pressure that was to be expected by the change. The new engines, it is expected, will be ready for the final test by the time City Engineer Clayton and Superintendent of the Waterworks Richards return from the national convention of the American Waterworks' Association. The final test, it may be said, will be made anyhow within the next ten days or two weeks and the engines and the works will will then be turned over to the city as its property fully. At all events the new engines will commence working again tomorrow and will pump water into the city as usual, and before noon the people who use water can notice the difference in the pressure at once.

"Our people," President Hillyer went on, "have more and more cause to be proud of the new waterworks. Men have been lately sent here from the water departments of the cities of Providence and of Philadelphia to inspect the plant, more especially the very skillful and satisfactory method of filtering. It is only a few weeks since a large delegation from the common council and citizens of Youngstown, O., was here on the same errand. They all gave the plant the highest praise. Our board of water commissioners, in common with the citizens generally, greatly congratulate themselves on the result. Of course the board of water commissioners are especially proud of the fact that the work has been done not only with this good degree of skill, but with such a great degree of economy. All experts who have visited the works when asked, without knowing the actual figures, to make an estimate on the cost, having put it, none less than $1,250,000, and some as high as $2,000,000. It has in point of fact cost less that $750,000. When these visitors hear these facts they always express astonishment. The truth is the city got the bottom figure on the work, and every part of it. Pure water, pure air, and honest government are the true foundations of Atlanta's present, as well as future greatness."

The Money Is All Right.

Mr. Stockdell, chairman of the finance committee, is in Chicago and Mr. Hirsch, the second member of the same committee, is in New York.

But Mr. Rice, who comes next on the committee, is about the city hall and in the absence of Mayor Goodwin is directing the financial policy of the city.

"The city is taking in the money," said Mr. Rice yesterday afternoon, "better than ever and I see no reason why the finance committee cannot make a better report than ever before. Just now when money is so scarce everywhere the money lenders of New York are anxious to let Atlanta have all the money she wants. Atlanta, fortunately, wants no money and all that means that Atlanta is in fine shape financially. Atlanta has no debts that are pressing her and that is one reason why Atlanta does not have to bother with the eastern money market. It doesn't mean that Atlanta is out of debt, for such is not the case by any means as all know, but it does mean that Atlanta has a line of credit which is above that of most cities in the country."

The Street Committee.

The members of the street committee and the commissioner of public works gathered in front of the city hall yesterday afternoon, but the committee made no investigation of the work needed on the streets.

This was due to the heavy rains which made many of the streets impassable.

Commissioner Wylie was on hand and was ready to show the members of the committee over the city, but the committee realized that the work could not be inspected as the weather was too much against them. The committee, without going into formal session, decided to scatter and meet again Friday afternoon when a thorough inspection will be made if the weather permits.

It Was an Easy Day.

Mayor Pro Tem. Shorpshire had an easy day of it in Mayor Goodwin's chair yesterday.

There were no papers on the mayor's desk for the mayor pro tem. to consider and the weather kept the people who otherwise might have called away. As long as the work was not interesting Mr. Shropshire cared little about the dullness of the day.

The Book Work Is Moving Along.

The tax assessors are now busy in the office trying to catch up with the field work.

The three assessors have been out making an estimate of the value of the property in the city, but it is as hard for them to do that work as it is for them to book the values after they return to the office. The members of the board are being pushed about as hard on the outside work as they are on the inside work.

Shut the Door.

You hear it constantly. People feel the draughts, but they nvr think of the overdrafts upon nature which impair the digestive organs, and makes the use of Simmons Liver Regulator necessary to effectually move the liver to action, and aid the digestive and assimilative powers of the body. The Regulator is the medicine for all disorders of the stomach. Try it and be convinced.

CLEVERLY EXECUTED.

Three Countrymen Tried Before Judge Haley Yesterday Morning

FOR MAKING UNCLE SAM'S MONEY

The Imitations Were Nearly Perfect, They Were Brought from Danielsville, Ga., Last Monday Night.

Three prisoners, James Vaughn, a middle aged man, and his two confederates, C. R. Anglin and M. P. Matthews, slept behind the bars of Fulton county jail last night.

They were charged with the crime of counterfeiting Uncle Sam's money and the clever manner in which they executed their work was a matter of surprise and interest to those who saw the glittering pieces of silver in the courtroom of the United States commissioner yesterday morning.

"It is the finest piece of work I ever saw," remarked Judge Gaston, as he picked up one of the coins and examined it carefully. A look of admiration spread over his countenance for a moment, as he noticed the exact imitation of the American eagle, as genuine as if it had just come from the mint. "I have seen a lot of counterfeit money, but this certainly caps the climax."

With that he let the piece of money fall on the table. It fell with a dull metallic ring which satisfied the ear beyond a doubt that the coin was a fraudulent one. A number of these coins were spread out on the table in front of the judge and all of them were of the same metal and came apparently from the same lot of molds.

The countrymen—for such they were to all appearances—seemed to be perfectly unconcerned. They had the appearance of being absolutely innocent of the charge or they were so hardened in their practice of vice as to give it the borrowed guise of virtue. There were only a few persons in the courtroom at the time of the trial yesterday morning.

The prisoners were brought to the city Monday night by Deputy Marshals Campbell and Elder.

The men had been arrested by Marshal McCurdy, of Danielsville, Ga., and the deputies were dispatched to that place for the purpose of bringing them to Atlanta.

They Were Dealing in Horse Flesh.

The counterfeiters were at Madison county court last week for the purpose of trading horses.

Court week always brings a large crowd together and with the crowd is always to be found a number of traders. This custom has been a popular one in the rural districts ever since Georgia has been a commonwealth and the early writers, such as Judge A. B. Longstreet and Richard M. Johnson, have devoted many of their best chapters to the romance growing out of the sale and exchange of horses.

The attention of the marshal was called to the conduct of the three countrymen, who appeared to have an abundance of pocket money at a time when sheckles were scarce. One of the bystanders in the crowd was the first to become suspicious.

It was stated by the marshal's informant that the countrymen were handling money that appeared to be too bright for the genuine article. Whenever they made a purchase at any of the stores, however small or inconsiderate the article bought, they would pull out one of their bogus dollars and put the change in another pocket. By all odds they appeared to be the richest men in the county and yet they were comparitively unknown to those who for a number of years had been in the habit of attending court.

Acting on this information, the marshal determined to keep his eye on the men. He called an ally to his assistance and the counterfeiters were spotted for the rest of the day. After dinner it was observed that the countrymen were taking a little too much of the "over joyful." This was fatal, of course, to the keeping of their little secret and enough evidence was disclosed to reveal the true character of the countrymen.

Warrants were ordered for their arrest and they were placed in jail in Madison county. As soon as the information could reach Atlanta deputies were sent with the proper authority to make the arrest and bring the counterfeiters to this city.

Examined by Judge Gaston.

In the absence of Judge Haley, who has been confined to his bed for several days, the hearing of the cases came up before Judge Gaston.

It was disclosed in the testimony before the commissioner that Vaughn, who was the ring leader, was a blacksmith in Jackson county. Such, at least, was his visible employment, although the greater part of his time, according to the evidence, was occupied in running a branch mint for the United States government.

Anglin, who was one of the principal witnesses before Judge Gaston, testified that he had seen Vaughn in his shop making counterfeit money. He had molds for this purpose which he kept secreted in an out-of-the-way place where they were not apt to be found be an officer of the law. He happened to be in the shop one day and saw Vaughn make as many as $30. He afterwards did a piece of work for Vaughn and received his pay in this counterfeit money. He had also at another time borrowed a lot of the same coin.

Matthews testified that he received a part of the money which was found on his person from a negro man who owed him a debt and the other was borrowed from Vaughn.

Vaughn Made All of It.

It appeared from the evidence that all of the money was made by Vaughn. The other two men, however, were in the secret and were employed by Vaughn to pass the money and get as much genuine money for the bogus as they were able. In exchanging horses they offered poor ones for good ones with a lot of their money added to make up for the difference, while they bought from the different stores with the purpose of getting their money changed into smaller pieces of genuine silver.

This is the story in the main as it was brought out in the evidence before Judge Gaston yesterday.

After hearing all the facts in the case the judge decided that he was authorized in holding them for further investigation. They were accordingly ordered to give bond in the sum of $1,000 each, and not $3,000, as stated in the afternoon paper.

This they were not able to do, and in lieu of a bond for that amount they were forced to go to jail.

The circumstances of the case make it one of unusual interest and the trial before Judge Newman will be full of interesting disclosures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is peculiar in strength and economy—it is the only medicine of which can truly be said, "100 doses $1." Try a bottel and you will be convinced of its merit.

33 1-3 Per Cent Off.

I will give the above discount on all cash orders for the next 30 days, which reduces the price of my finest cabinet photos from $6 to $4 per dozen. All picture frames at and below cost.
C. W. MOTES,
aug 30-30t. 34 Whitehall street.

Dr E. H. Richardson

has removed his office to 31 1-2 Wall street, directly fronting the main entrance to the Union depot. Office telephone 212. Residence telephone, 941.
sun tues thur sat wed fri

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething rests the child and comforts the mother. 25 cents.

TAYLOR IS ON TOP.

He Was Run Out of Atlanta by His Colored Brethren,

BUT HE HAS A JUICY PLUM NOW

The Minister to Bolivia Was Non Persona. Grata Here—How Will It Be There?

Mr. Cleveland's foreign ministers will have a very picturesque addition in Charles H. J. Taylor, the colored diplomatist.

Minister Taylor has been there before—that is not to Bolivia, exactly, but he once perambulated up and down the marble hallways of the official court in Liberia and hung his shingle out in front of the American legation. He was at home there, as the climate was congenial and the people were of his own color. When he gets down into the mountains of Bolivia he may feel less at home than when among the dark skins of Africa, but his diplomatic experience will stand him in good stead.

Taylor was once a prominent member of Atlanta's colored society. He made quite an interesting debut by throwing out his sign as an attorney and getting himself advertised as the first and only colored lawyer this city has ever had.

He was not hailed as a prophet by his own people here. The Pledgers, the Jackson McHenries, the C. C. Wimbishes and the Smith Easleys said he was too fresh, but they were republicans. Taylor run with them awhile, but after a bit a little cold wave struck the feelings that existed between them and they proceeded to make it "hot for him," in the phraseology of Smith Easley. Easley says Taylor tried to meddle with the affairs of the Atlanta negroes and they tabooed him. He was ostracised by their society, Smith says, and had to leave in self defense.

Yesterday Easley, who is an appointee of the Harrison administration holding over, gave his opinion about Taylor's appointment.

"Personally," said he, "Taylor is a nincompoop. I don't like him. But I'm glad of his appointment, because he is a negro—because he is a representative—a representative of—of—of"

"Of the negro race?" said the reporter.

"No, sir," said Smith, "no, sir, he's not a representative of the negroes. He's a representative of—of the negro democratic office holder. I'm glad he got it on that score. And then it's a recognition of the negro. We run Taylor out of town for meddling with our society, but I'm glad he was appointed all the time. I'll tell you Cleveland is a brick, and he is entitled to great applause."

C. C. Wimbish said that he considered the appointment a good one. He liked Taylor and was pleased to see that Cleveland was recognizing his race. He had appointed Astwood, of New York, and a negro from Alabama to good places.

Jackson McHenry was not so soft in his comments.

"I ain't got nothin' to say 'bout the 'p'intment of no democrat niggers," he went out and came back to remark. "I'd ruther see Taylor get it than Mose Bently or Nick Holmes. He come out an' said he was for Cleveland 'fore the 'lection."

A White Republic.

The country to which Taylor will go as minister resident and consul general is one of the most advanced of South American republics. Hon. W. L. Scruggs, who has served in the capacity of minister in several of the South American countries, and who has traveled in sections of that country, talks most interestingly of Bolivia.

"Bolivia," said he, "is peopled by a most intelligent and highly educated people. The society there is equal to the very best here. While touring there I met as many courtly, gallant and polite men as I have ever met elsewhere. The aristocracy are highly cultured and many of them were educated in Europe. Among the men I found graduates of Yale and Harvard.

The population of Bolivia is about three millions. La Pas is the capital. It is an interior town of 30,000 and can only be reached after a long journey through the country. The whites rule the government just as they do here. The negroes belong to the lower classes of society and but few of them live in the cities. They prefer the river bottoms, where coffee is raised.

"The negro element constitutes about one-half of Bolivia's population, but they are little known in politics. All of the high offices are held by white men. The country is revolutionary, of course, but the men in politics are very elegant gentlemen most of them. The society of La Pas is delightful; no better can be found anywhere. The color line is drawn there just as distinctly as it is in New York, Boston, Washington or Atlanta.

"The duties of a minister there are not so onerous as some of the South American countries on account of Bolivia's remoteness from water transportation facilities. The exports are principally coffee, dye woods and hides. We send a good quantity of goods there, however."

Mr. Scruggs is too good a diplomat to talk for the present about the social treatment Taylor will receive at the hands of the Bolivians. Taylor will have a long, hard journey before him before he gets a glimpse of his new home. Immediately upon his arrival he notifies the president, through the secretary of state, or minister of foreign affairs, that he is the accredited representative of the United States and bears credentials from Mr. Cleveland, which he would like to present to his excellency at his earliest convenience. Little time is lost about those matters and in a few hours he will find himself being ushered into the office of the president by the assistant secretary of state. All of the cabinet officials will gather around to receive the distinguished foreign minister who will proceed to make a speech in English, which no one understands, and the president will reply in Spanish, which everybody understands—except Mr. Taylor.

Pretty soon after that the agony will be over. It will be quite the proper thing for Mr. Taylor to call on the other foreign ministers after that, beginning with the oldest. Then he settles down to business. It is a question to be settled after he arrives whether he will receive social recognition or not. A gentleman who has traveled extensively in South America said yesterday that Taylor will be snubbed by the society there. Of course, he will be recognized at all official fetes, but at the tea parties and other social functions of the aristocracy, with whom his official position entitles him to associate, will forget that he is in the city.

The position to which Taylor has been appointed is worth $5,000 per annum. It was formerly held by Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts.

The Death Roll is Largely Swelled

By persons careless of imperiled health, who "pooh, pooh!" their minor ailments, believing, or pretending to believe, that nature will effect a change. Nature does effect a change, but it is in the wrong direction. Don't omit, if you are at all unwell, to recuperate by the aid of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a signal remedy for dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, malaria, rheumatism, Biliousness.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

FOUR ARE FIRED.

Officers Bethea, Patterson and Bowie Discharged Yesterday.

THOMPSON LET OFF WITH SUSPENSION

Result of the Failure to Arrest Burglar Ellis and the Subsequent Fairy Story Told About It.

L. S. Bethea, G. W. Patterson and R. T. Bowie are no longer members of the Atlanta police force, and it will be a month before Officer H. A. Thompson again dons his blue and brass.

This is the final chapter of the story of the escape of the burglar, "Pleas" Ellis, fully told some days ago in The Constitution.

The four men were sent to make the arrest. Ellis leaped out of a window and they agreed to report that they had not found him. Ellis's old father gave the facts away to a detective. The men were temporarily suspended and the case came up for hearing before a special meeting of the police commissioners yesterday afternoon.

The witnesses examined were old man Ellis and the superior officers to whom the policemen had made their fictitious report. The result was as stated—three absolute dismissals and one thirty-day suspension.

The exception in Thompson's favor was a great surprise to the force. Bethea was foredoomed, for he it was, according to the evidence, who had suggested the ruse, but it was supposed that if any mercy was shown it would be on Bowie, who was an old soldier and who had made a clean breast when cornered by the chief. His heat fell, however, and Thompson was the lucky man.

Supernumerary B. T. Wilson will take the place of Bowie on the morning watch, and J. T. Lomery and W. H. Turner will replace Bethea and Patterson on day duty.

After these cases were disposed of, that of Officer George Harper, charged with using his pistol unnecessarily in arresting a prisoner some time ago near the Georgia railroad shops. The case is well remembered. Harper fired at his man and accidentally wounded an old negro—a bystander. After hearing the evidence, the officer was acquitted. As a warning, however, an order passed on July 6th, was ordered posted. It was passed in the case of Mr. Eddleman, charged with unwarranted use of his pistol in the arrest of a negro named Ray, and cautioned the men that a repetition of the offense would be insisted by "the condigned punishment of the board."

RICH DEPOSITS OF GOLD

Discovered in Randolph County, Alabama.

A party of prospectors, headed by Professor Samuel Aughey, former superintendent of the Pinstucky mine, and Colonel E. P. Snow, an expert mining engineer, of Cheyenne, Wyo., are reliably reported to have struck an exceedingly rich body of ore in Randolph county, in what is described by Professor Smith, state geologist, as the gold belt. The party was attracted to the field by very rich pannings, that were made in the vicinity on surface deposits, in which the section is said to abound, and it was in tracing these deposits to their source that Colonel Snow opened up the lode. An incline shaft has been sunk to a depth of 100 feet with gratifying results, showing a constant improvement, both in grade and in size of the ore body as it deepens. The ore pans from $10 to $40 and as high as $90 to the ton.

The field is attracting much attention and prospectors are flowing in.

The Goldberg Mining Company has been incorporated to operate the claim with Colonel E. P. Snow as president, Professor Samuel Aughey as vice president and Mr. J. E. Fiscus as secretary and treasurer.

The capital stock of the company is $1,000,000, with shares of $1 each.

The company is now offering the first series of stock of 100,000 shares at 5 cents per share full paid. This is done in order to realize at once working capital to commence operations. Contracts have been closed for a 25-ton plant, whih will be in operation within the next forty days.

Parties wishing to secure stock in this series will do well to call at once, as it will no doubt soon be taken. The public are invited to call at their office, No. 2 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga., where the ore is exhibited and panned, showing the enormous amount of gold it contains, and where the stock can be bought.

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Tickets to Richmond, Norfolk and Washington to be on sale every Thursday during September, and to New York every Monday during September.

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H. W. B. GLOVER, Div. Pas. Agt.
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The dentist finds cases in his practice that challenge his greatest skill and his field of research is wider than that formerly occupied by the doctor that was supposed to know all about the human system and pulled teeth merely as a pastime.

In no other profession has close attention to one particular branch brought such satisfactory results as in the practice of medicine. A hundred different minds are now at work in as many channels of research and the results are most satisfactory. Diseases that were considered incurable only a short time ago, are now successfully treated by new and improved methods, and the most wonderful results have been obtained by the specialists. Oblivious to all else but the diseases he treats he is successful because he concentrates his entire energy in one particular direction. This accounts for the remarkable cures that Dr. Hathaway & Co. are effecting in their line of specialties, which embrace the following diseases: syphilis, stricture, hydrocele, diseased or unnatural discharges, impotency, lost manhood, nervous debility, night losses, eczema, moles, birth marks, pimples, ulcers, piles, catarrh and diseases of women.

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LAST WEEK'S RAIN.

It Benefited the Crops in Many Parts of the Country.

A LITTLE MORE SUNSHINE NEEDED

The Weather Report for the Week Is Full of Encouragement—The Cotton Is in Good Condition.

Since Thursday nearly daily rains have fallen in the northwest section of the state. These have been excellent for turnips and will benefit late corn somewhat. In a few cases, fodder, as yet ungathered, has been injured by the moisture. The effect on cotton is perhaps beneficial on the whole in this section, where comparatively little is open, and picking has hardly commenced. At least, that which is late will be considerably improved unless cut off by unusually early frost. The general condition of the crop is not good as the evil effects of former droughts become more and more evident. Rust is very common. Sorghum is doing nicely. The potato crop is an excellent one and no complaints of any kind are heard in reference to it. Tobacco has fired considerably. Early corn has made a fair crop but late corn is quite short.

During the last week considerable rain has fallen in the northern section of the state; but coming as it did, in not too heavy falls, it has not washed the land, and crops of all kinds, except cotton, fodder and hay, have improved. Cotton now open has been stained by rain, but as there is not much yet open, the injury to the crop is generally not very much. Cotton, it is thought, will be some later in maturing this year than usual. The saving of the hay and fodder crops has come to a standstill owing to wet weather. The crops that have improved most during the past week were probably turnips and sweet potatoes, both of which had previously needed rain badly.

More sunshine and less rain, is now the cry of the planters in the northeastern counties. During the past week cotton has been injured, and picking delayed by a deficiency of the former and an excess of the latter. Picking is well begun and is being carried on as rapidly as the weather will permit. Since the storm of August 27th and 28th, the staple has thrown off more than it did after the severe drought of the summer months. Fodder that has not been gathered has also been injured by the rains, and will soon begin to rot if not given proper attention. Reports received indicate a fair crop, while potatoes and turnips are fine.

The fresh easterly winds which have brought to Georgia considerable cloudy and unfavorable weather with heavy showers have greatly damaged cotton throughout this section the past week. During this time very little picking has been going on. The crop has been damaged by high winds, which in a few places have blown it down. While in that condition the bolls have rotted and sprouted. Rust and caterpillars are complained of but little. Cotton is now considered on some plantations to be much behind what it was thought to be a month ago. The most damage done by rain was to the opening bolls and also to those that are fully open. The late corn that was planted after small grain has been benefited by the recent rains and now it is in a flourishing condition. Worms have done injury to crops on bottom lands on some farms. Peas, potatoes and turnips are doing well.

The past week, with its heavy and frequent showers, accompanied by a decided deficiency of sunshine, has been a very unfavorable one for cotton and fodder in the central counties. Cotton on gray lands is rusting and some correspondents complain of the ravages of the boll worm. As a direct result of the wet weather much of the lower crop is rotting in the boll and sprouting. Picking is being pushed as rapidly as possible, but has been much delayed by the unfavorable weather conditions. Large quantities of late fodder have been entirely ruined. Turnips in some districts have been so badly injured that the entire crop will have to be resown, while in other localities they are up and doing well. Field peas have also been injured. Hay has improved and is now ready for harvesting.

In the eastern section the first half of the week was favorable for farm work and cotton picking went forward rapidly. Later showers have been frequent and the earth is now thoroughly soaked. This has given good stands of turnip and cabbage, but, following the hurricane and subsequent heavy rains, it has left cotton in a very bad shape. Some planters say all their crop is now "storm cotton." Rust has been very general and there is the complaint, common to all the state, of rotting and sprouting. The excessive amount of rain in this section recently is causing corn to rot badly. Occasional complaint is made of injury to the pea crop, which is shedding. Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and cane are growing well. Hogs are doing firstrate with scarce any disease among them.

Southwest Georgia reports considerable injury to cotton during the past week by continuous heavy rains. Open cotton is much stained, and cotton not open is beginning to sprout. To add to the badness of the situation, worms have made their appearance and already on bottom lands their ravages are plainly discernable. While cotton has suffered from too much rain, other crops in most localities have improved. Corn is probably an exception, as too much moisture tends to make corn rot while still on the stalk. Cane, peas, potatoes, both Irish and sweet, and peanuts have all advanced rapidly towards maturity; furthermore, judging from their present good condition, all of these will yield good full crops.

Throughout the southern counties damage by the recent spell of continued showery weather has been reported. The most injury was done to cotton. Some rot and sprouting in the bolls has been reported. Almost too much rain has fellen to benefit any of the crops, and has in many places, especially on bottom lands, been more injurious than beneficial. Few complaints of worms or caterpillars have been received. Hog cholera is prevailing in some districts, but it is not very severe. Peas, potatoes and sugarcane are generally in fair condition.

The damaged condition of crops in the southeast section of the state—by the high winds of last month—has not been much improved upon during the past week, as rain has been falling on almost every day. Even some of the corn which was blown down during the hurricane has remained on the ground ever since owing to the continued wet weather. Corn and cotton are rotting in the field in many districts, and potatoes and turnips are also seriously damaged and stand in much need of an interval of fair weather. There are districts, however, in some of the southern counties that have had comparatively good weather, that is, not so very heavy rains. In these drier localities cane and potatoes are doing very well and corn also is not so very bad.

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A full line of (Barnes) Foot-Power, Wood-Working Machinery, such as Lathes, Scroll Saws, Mortising and Tenoning Machines, Formers, Circular, Rip and Cross-Cut Machines, Etc.
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1 2 Spindle Wood-Working Shaper (Rowley and Hermance).
1 36" Band Saw, Iron Table.
1 36" Re-Saw, second hand.
A lot of second-hand Wood Split Pulleys, Hangers, Boxes, Belting, Etc.
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Willard's).
1 2 H. P. Vertical Engine (Barnes).
1 4 H. P. Vertical Engine and 6 H. P. Boiler combined (Dutton's).
We have also a large stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods, Belting, Packing, Hose and general supplies, which we offer at low prices.
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W. A. CANDLER, D. D., PRESIDENT.

VOL. XXVI.

PULLING FOR

Georgia's Congressmen W
Northen Appoin

THE GOVERNOR TAKES

Speaker Crisp, Senator
the Representatives

GEN. GORDON IS FOR A D

Secretary Carlisle Is Said
Popular Atlantian—Th
for the Baby.

Washington, September 13
Charley Northen, of Atlant
very lively issue in Was
looks now as if he will get t
which he is being urged by
that of surveyor of custom
The only trouble in the
agonism of Senator Gordon.
dent and secretary of the
been given to understand,
by the secretary of the int
known, that the appointme
that would bring a hectic fl
to the cheeks of that distingu
ry from Georgia. As matt
if the appointment is to be
secretary of the interior an
ion Mr. Northen will not ge
other hand, the wishes of
Senator Colquitt, the practi
gation of Georgia congressm
ill of the statehouse office
the president of the senate,
the house and by every Atl
the leading importing busin
that city are to be consulted
will get the appointment.

Governor Northen Take

Governor Northen has ent
and is taking a personal inte
pointment. Speaker Crisp a
received letters from him in
behalf and the Georgia d
ll become very much interes
pointment.
Major Black, of the tenth di
y co-operating with Colon
nd Speaker Crisp and Me
nte and others are doing like
If precedent is to be consu
hen will certainly get the
he office is now held by a
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on may be taken to name
any day. The president h
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ent the surveyor of custom
ave great weight. It is
arlisle is favorably inclin
nd, with the showing now
avor, it is not at all unlike
eceive the appointment in
hough there is no telling
fforts of Senator Gordon
mith in backing others fo
ake.
Representatives Livingsto
ell, Maddox and Tate call
ble today and urged him
forthen. Senator Gordon i
insley, of Decatur.

About the Baby's

The sentiment of Washin
ally crystallized upon the
olsom for the little visit
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bear is so strong in a gen
resident probably cannot
ed, it is said that he v
rs naming the baby afte
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ow is that Mrs. Cleveland
arked fancy for the name.
Many of the newspapers
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e morning after the bab
ally looks now as if th
by is a national issue.
a contingent in Wa
ndorse The Constitution's
atter, and if a vote we
atter it is probable that
lined by the solid vote
f congress.
The name must be Franc
nd or the people will w
eason why.

A Silver Glo

The senate jogged along
oday as it has since
sent up. For a fe
was irridescence on the s
corkees attempted to lim
he question to only a w
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e to bring about a vote
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e silver question. H
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nd declare himself a gre
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was to be put in Mr. V
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The silver men see ligh
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nited debate, for, as M
"limitedless debate."
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compromise, and the
et have to retreat from
ld make terms with
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New Bills Intr

Judge Turner introduc
ng for a $150,000 public
ock. This bill was re
ttee on public building
Representative Living
rivate relief bills, oc as
claim for Mrs. Mcl
other of $3,000 for
alton, for stores destroy

John Will Get Sixty

Colonel Livingston
nother of his colored
e secured a $60 place
ohn Hall, of Atlanta.

To Get at Re

Judge Turner introduc
is morning which will
Georgia now in the h
a great extent. The
mendment to the ju
e 13, 1889. The bill